# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

*AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHFUL, THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN.*—WASHINGTON.

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☞ **All Business and other letters should be addressed to** ORANGE JUDD, **No. 191 Water-st., New-York City.**

☞ Personal Letters, or those for the Editor only should be marked *Private*.


## WORK FOR THE MONTH.

"Now the strong foliage bears the standards high,
And shoots the tall top-gallants to the sky;
The suckling ears the silken fringes bend,
And pregnant grown, their swelling coats distend;
The loaded stalk, while still the burden grows
O'erhang the space that runs between the rows;
High as a top-field waves the silent grove,
A safe retreat for little thefts of love,
When the pledged roasting ears invite the maid
To meet her swain beneath the new formed shade."

A more truthful picture of an August corn field was never drawn than this which we find in Barlow's Hasty Pudding. It gives us the poetry of the American farm, and we envy not the plow boy that can read it through without a quickening of his blood, felt to his fingers' end. The scenes with which his childhood and youth are identified pass before him, like the changing views of a panorama. We see the whole process of growing the maize, the planting, the weeding, the cultivating, and hoeing, the tasselling corn, the bending ears, the yellow grain bursting through the thick husk, the harvest, the evening husking, the cribbing, the threshing, the meal bags on their way to mill, the home scene of mixing and cooking all the various preparations of the golden meal, the harvest supper of hasty pudding and milk, and the legitimate way of eating the classic dish. Every cultivator ought to have the July Harper, for the sake of this poem.* There is not much romance about farm life, and a literature has yet to be created, that shall glorify it, and make it attractive. We greatly under estimate the power of the imagination, if we suppose that literature has nothing to do with determining our calling in life. The farmer's boy reads of adventures upon the sea by his evening lamp, and long before he is old enough to choose for himself, an inextinguishable desire for a sailor's roving life has filled his heart, and determined his occupation. Our historic literature has glorified war, so that the country never calls to arms in vain. In any just cause of war, death could not thin the ranks of the army so fast as it would fill up. But farm life is full of rugged facts, around which no halo of glory has been thrown by the hand of genius. Poets go ruralizing in woods, along the banks of wild streams, shunning the cultivated field, as if it afforded no themes worthy of the lyre. All our imaginative literature kindles the boy's imagination for other scenes than those of the farm. We know there are exceptions in some of the classic writers of ancient days, and occasional exceptions in the modern English classics. But Cowpers and Thompsons, are rare, even among the rural firesides of England, and Barlow, is almost the only American poet that has left behind him any considerable work, fragrant with the odor of farm-life. We hail with joy any production or republication of works, that throw the charms of poetry around the stern realities of the husbandman's lot,

Our ancestors of the olden time we apprehend were wiser than we in mingling festivities, and outward demonstrations of joy with the ingathering of the summer and autumn harvests. They crowned the wheat sheaves with flowers, they sung, they shouted, they feasted and danced, and made presents to all who had shared the burden of their harvest labors. We have few holidays, and little recreation. We trust the day is not distant when our autumn fairs will be universally attended, and the occasion be made a festival, as well as an exhibition of the products of our farming population.

August is not a principal harvest month with us. It is the turning point, the zenith of the summer's work. The hay, rye and wheat, have been mostly gathered. The business of cultivation is mainly over, and we have time to rest a little before the potatoes and corn are gathered. Oats, barley, peas, and beans are harvested often in this month, but these are not crops of so great importance. The swamp grass and the salt marsh are also cut this month, but this is taken leisurely. Now, for the first time since planting, can we pause for pleasure, or to do any job that wants a leisure day.

"After haying" has been the standard reference of all minor matters for the last two months. "After haying" the boys had the promise of a day's fishing. Then wife was to have the new cistern built and the long journeys to the spring for washing water were to be ended. Then the girls were to take a trip to the sea side, and a long delayed visit of the farmer and his wife was to be made at brother John's. We trust these promises will be kept; for both women and children grow weary with long deferred hopes. The laboring man loses nothing by a little relaxation.

Look out now upon the face of Nature, and study her phases. The forest has lost the freshness of its verdure. The flowers no longer greet you every where. You have to seek them in shady retreats, in swamps, and wet places, where the fall varieties already begin to show their golden blossoms. Toward the close of the month, some of the trees begin to look bronzed, the beech assumes the sere and yellow leaf, and if drought holds on, the maple in dry places turns partially crimson. The birds have mostly reared their broods, and some of them are now rejoicing with their second families. The married couples leave their retreat, and begin to move about in flocks feeding upon the seeds of grasses and weeds, or preying upon insects that now swarm in countless multitudes. It is a wise provision of the Creator, that the birds come in multiplied numbers to check the increase of insect life. The birds are beginning to prepare for their southern journey. The swallows are already upon the wing, holding conventions, and discussing platforms with more than a politician's volubility. They are "southern men with southern principles," and mean to go south to winter.

But the August visits and meditations must be short. There is still work to be done.

### CULTIVATING CORN.

It is not yet too late for the corn to profit by stirring the soil between the rows. If the corn is planted thick, dispense with the horse and cultivator, and use the hoe. Let no weeds grow.

### RYE AMONG CORN.

Some farmers sow their fall rye among corn the last of the month. The shade facilitates the sprouting of the seed, and gives it a good start before the corn is removed. The hills should be flat where this is done, and the seed should be put in after the last hoeing, with a horse harrow or by hand with a rake.

### WINTER WHEAT.

The ground should be ready for sowing wheat very early next month. There is really no necessity for the eastern farmer to pay out so much money for flour. Wheat does well in New-England now, where the ground is properly prepared, and where the crop is put in early. We have very favorable reports of this crop from New-Hampshire, where its cultivation is every year expanding. The ground should be liberally

* Joel Barlow's "Hasty Pudding," together with a memoir on Indian Corn, by D. J. Browne, constitute one of Saxton's Rural Hand-Books. The Poem was written in 1793.

enriched, and limed. Make the soil very mellow. An acre of good wheat will supply an ordinary farmer's family. The winter blue-stem, and the Mediterranean are good varieties.

SAVING GRASS SEED.

A farmer should pay special attention to this matter. If it grows under his own eye he can assure himself that it is free from white weed, daisy, and other foul seeds. Seeds of weeds, invisible to the eye, are often purchased from the distant city, and a curse is entailed upon the soil for generations. Grow your own seed, and keep your fields clean. It is not a difficult matter to save all the clover seed wanted upon a common sized farm, even without a machine. It may be taken from the second growth of clover, cleaned and threshed like other grass seed. Herds grass also is easily saved. Every dollar, saved in this way, will tell upon the right side of his balance sheet at the close of the year.

SAVE THE GARDEN SEEDS.

These are often overlooked in the hurry of field duties. Carrots, parsnips, turnips, ruta bagas, cabbage, &c., mature early and need attention as soon as they are ripe. Attend to them at the right time, and as soon as they are sufficiently dry, shell, pack, and label them for use, in the spring of 1857. The gardener must take time by the fore-lock.

RUTA BAGAS

need frequent hoeing and a little top dressing of ashes or superphosphate of lime. They will pay for the extra attention.

BUDDING

is attended to this month. It is a very simple operation and a few buds put in every year will soon change the aspect of the fruit yard. Remember a few of the good resolutions made last fall at the Fair, when those splendid prize fruits were before you, visit your neighbor's for buds, and do up the work. Immediately after a rain when the sap flows freely is the best time for budding.

DITCHING AND SWAMP MUD.

Now is the time to kill two birds with one stone, reclaim a piece of waste land, and lay in a good stock of absorbents for the manure yard and stables. The sun has been doing a great work for you in pumping out the water. The work can be done to advantage. There is scarcely a farm that has not its swamp or low land that needs drainage, and with drainage it may be made the best of land. It is now covered with brush and weeds perhaps, and not worth five dollars an acre. If by expending fifty dollars an acre you can make it worth a hundred for cultivation, it will prove a better investment, than any bank stock. We have before us as we write a peat swamp, now covered with a heavy growth of Indian corn and potatoes. Last April, it was covered with brush and weeds, and not worth for pasturage, five dollars an acre. It was purchased with an adjoining lot of upland for less than fifty dollars an acre as the average price of the two lots. The brush was immediately cut, a ditch run through the middle, and plowed, harrowed, and planted. The clearing was a laborious job but the crop from present appearances will pay the expenses of reclaiming, and a piece of waste land will be converted into a beautiful meadow, yielding for years, two or three tons of hay to the acre. That peat land now probably could not be bought for one hundred dollars an acre. By all means dig the muck, whether you reclaim the land or not. All your gravelly and sandy loams are hungering for this carbonaceous matter.—[Ed.

## CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS.

AUGUST 1856.

[We give from month to month, besides our leading article, "Work for the Month," a Calendar of some of the more important operations in the field, garden, &c. These are adapted to the latitudes of 41° to 42°. A little allowance must be made for each degree of latitude—later north, earlier south. An early season, or a late one advances or retards operations, so that we shall need to revise and adapt these tables to each year.

The letters f. m. l. refer to *first*, *middle*, and *last* of the month.

Doubling the letters thus: ff., mm., or ll., gives emphasis to the particular period indicated.]

THE FIELD.

Cabbages—as a field crop may still be planted out ff. among potatoes and elsewhere.

Draining wet soils may be done during the leisure of the latter part of this month.

Manure—attend to f. m. l., see that the hogs are well supplied with peat, mold, turf, weeds, &c., throwing in a little corn to induce rooting. Clean out their yards occasionally, adding a little refuse salt to improve the manure. One bushel salt to the cord may safely be applied. Do not permit the contents of the barn yard to be washed into the street. Manure should all be kept covered, but if it is in the yard and washed by the rain, conduct the liquid to a pit filled with peat, weeds, leaves, &c., to absorb it.

Potatoes—dig early ones ff., and if the ground is not already set out to cabbages, it may still be done or turnips may be planted on it.

Thistles—may be partially destroyed by cutting off an inch or two above the ground, the rains will fill the hollow stalks inducing decay.

Timber—cut during this month. Posts, house timber, rails, &c,, cut this month, will last much longer than cut in the winter. A correspondent says, he has sound oak rails cut and split in August, 1808, while those cut in winter only last 10 or 12 years.

Turnips—sow ff. to m. if not already done. Ground which has produced a crop of early potatoes, may now be used for turnips.

Weeds—gather and carry to the hog pen. Those which have gone to seed should be burned.

KITCHEN AND FRUIT GARDEN.

Artichokes—dig as wanted, breaking down the stems to encourage offsets.

Asparagus—keep free from weeds.

Borage—for winter use and to stand out, sow m. to l.

Brocoli—plant out ff.

Cabbage—plant out ff. using vacant spots, and ground cleared from early vegetables. Sow f. to m. for collards and for cold frames to be kept for early spring planting.

Cardoons—earth up f. m. l.

Cauliflower—plant out ff. for late.

Celery—earth up the early; plant out for late.

Corn—salad or Feticus sow ll.

Cucumbers—plant ff. for pickles if not done.

Currant Bushes—Cut out old wood after the fruit is gathered.

Endive—transplant and blanch early.

Fruit—thin where necessary, and support weak branches.

Herbs—balm, mint, sage, &c., gather and dry.

HOE OFTEN—especially in dry weather both to destroy weeds and induce moisture.

Hops—gather in dry weather.

Insects—look after, hang up bottles to trap moths, wasps, beetles, &c. See article on Codling moth.

Lettuce—sow f. m. l. for succession and for autumn.

Mushrooms—make beds, f. to m.

Onions—gather and dry early plantings; sow for seed onions in the spring, ff.

Peas—may still be sown ff.; early plantings which are now ripe may be re-sown producing two crops.

Potatoes—dig early ones ff., using the ground for late crops.

Radishes—sow f. m. l. among other crops.

Raspberries—Cut out old canes which have now ripened their crop.

Seeds—gather as ripe.

Spinach—sow ll. to stand out.

Strawberry beds—make and plant f. to m. See article elsewhere.

Tomatoes may still be planted out ff. for late use. Stake up former plantings or spread brush to run on. See article elsewhere.

Turnips—sow ff. on vacant ground, and among early crops.

Vines, climbers, &c., train a requisite number of well situated shoots for next year's bearing.

Weeding and watering, attend to ff. mm. ll.

FLOWER GARDEN AND LAWN.

Anemones—sow f. to m.

Annuals—Mignionette and a few other quick growing kinds may still be sown; thin and transplant others, watering freely.

Borders—prepare and sow clarkia, coreopsis, escholtzia, &c., m. to l. for planting out in the spring.

Box edgings and hedges may still be clipped ff. m., cloudy or damp weather.

Carnations, Pinks, Picotees and Pansies, may still be layered. f.: former layers which have become established may be removed and planted out.

Chrysanthemums—Layer f. to m.

Dahlias—cut away weak shoots, and support by stakes; mulch and water, if fine flowers are wanted.

Daisies—propagate f. to m.

Evergreens—may be transplanted m. to ll. in damp weather.

Flower stalks—cut away as they finish blooming.

Gladiolas—stake up as they require.

Grass—mow and roll often, seed may be sown on bare spots l.

Graveled walks—clean and roll f. m. l.

Hoe frequently to destroy weeds, promote growth, and increase moisture.

Insects—destroy by syringing, with whale oil soap, entrapping in bottles, gathering by hand, &c.

Lilies—White, take up m. to l.; Japan, stake and shade those ready to bloom.

Pansies—sow seed for spring blooming.

Perennials—in pots and elsewhere, water.

Plants—which have finished blooming head back or cut down if annuals.

Polyanthus and Ranunculus, sow f. to m.

Roses—bud and layer ff., selecting cloudy weather for the budding.

Seeds—gather as they ripen, keep pure.

Ten Week Stock—sow f. to m.

Tulips—and other bulbous roots which have completed their blooming season, take up ff. if not done, remove offsets; sow seed f. to m.

Water in the evening during dry weather.

Weed carefully f. m. l.

GREEN AND HOT HOUSE.

Air freely every day.

Annuals—sow for winter flowering f. to m.

Azalias—keep shaded and syringe often.

Bark Beds—stir and add to.

Budding—finish this month.

Callas—repot m. to l.

Camelias—repot f. to m., syringing freely. Inarching may still be done.

Chrysanthemums—shift into blooming pots watering with liquid manure; pinch leaders to induce side shoots and a bushy habit.

Cinerarias—those which have done blooming should have their tops cut off; repot and sow seed now for early blooming plants next year.

Cuttings of succulent plants may be made ff., watering slips freely.

Fumigate often to destroy the green fly and aphis.

Gloxinias which have done blooming may be allowed to dry off.

Grapes—remove damaged fruit as it appears, giving liquid manure to those beginning to ripen. Keep sashes open day and night to ripen the wood.

Heliotropes—prepare for winter blooming.

Houses should now be looked to; cleanse thoroughly, paint and glaze if necessary, putting furnaces in order.

Insects—search carefully for and destroy: see last month. Aphides and Red spiders may be destroyed by whale-oil soap.

Layering may still be done ff.

Oranges and lemons—continue to bud ff.

Pelargoniums repot, and pot new cuttings as soon as rooted.

Pines—complete shifting; water freely, and shade till well established.

Pots—clean moss from and pick off decayed leaves.

Potting—complete this mostly f. to m.

Pruning—cut back weak growing plants to induce bushy habits.

Roses—make cuttings m. to l. Repot and head back those intended for winter blooming.

Sow clarkia and coreopsis to flower during the winter.

Suckers and offsets may still be made ff.

Syringe often in the evening, and keep the floors damp to assist in maintaining a humid atmosphere.

Verbenas—Petunias and Geraniums, may now be prepared for winter and early spring blooming.

Water freely both in and out of the houses.

ORCHARD AND NURSERY.

Apples, pears and the stone fruits which fall prematurely from the effects of insects, should be gathered every day if not eaten by hogs, sheep, &c.: cook them to destroy the worms they usually contain.

Budding—continue ff. on Plums, Pears, and Apples; Peaches may be budded m. to l. Look to buds put in last month and loosen bandages, rebudding failures.

Caterpillars—late: look after and destroy early in the morning while the dew is on. See June Number.

Cherry-pits—plant or mix with earth as soon as collected.

Fruit—thin out heavy crops ff. to m.

Hoeing—continue in the nursery, and keep down grass and weeds around trees in the orchard for a space of three feet from the trunk.

Insects—destroy ff. See articles on the Apple-worm, Squash-bug, &c.

Plow and cultivate among the nursery rows.

Pruning—finish ff. to m.

Vines—Grapes, Honeysuckles, &c., clear from useless shoots, and layer ff.

## APPLICATION OF FISH TO GROWING CROPS.

We find upon inquiry that it is still a very common practice to spread Menhaden upon the corn and potato fields, without covering. It has been stated by a farmer of Madison, Ct., that in the fishing season of 1848, about twenty millions of this fish were caught and used in that town for manure, a number sufficient to manure sixteen hundred acres of land, at the rate of twenty thousand fish to the acre—at an expense of twenty thousand dollars. A large part of the fish caught in the first of the season was applied to the potato crop, spread on the surface after planting up to the time of the second hoeing, and slightly mixed with the soil in cultivation. A great part of the remainder were spread on the surface of grass land, and suffered to remain exposed to the atmosphere through the season, and some few of them were plowed in or composted with muck or soil.

Fish can be applied to growing corn and potatoes, and where they can be procured early in the season, we are inclined to think this the best way of using them. But the common method of spreading them upon the surface, is as wasteful as it is disgusting. The odor is intolerable all through those districts where fish are applied in this way.

Some put them in at the side of the hill with the hoe, digging a hole and covering. This no doubt is a very effectual method of saving all the manure, but it is very expensive, as it costs about twice as much to treat a crop in this way as to plant it.

They may be put in quite as well with the plow, and with less than half the trouble. Take a small horse plow and run it as close to the growing corn or potatoes as possible, without disturbing the roots, or burying the tops. The best time is when the young plants are from three to six inches high. When you have made one furrow, take the next alternate space, and make another furrow. Repeat the round making two furrows in a place. This will give you a furrow five or six inches deep in which to drop the fish. Go through with the whole piece in this manner, then drop your fish, two by the side of each hill, in the bottom of each furrow. With a one horse cart, the fish can be drawn on to the field, and dropped in heaps three or four rods apart, without much damage to the growing crop. When the fish are properly dropped, cover with the plow, and prepare to manure the alternate rows in the same manner as before. When this is done drop the fish and cover again. It takes six furrows in each alternate space to bury the fish properly by the side of each hill. It takes from eight to ten thousand fish to go over an acre in this way, according as the hills are planted more or less remote. The plowing we think is worth all it costs as a means of cultivating the land. It makes it very light and easily penetrated by the roots of plants. In smooth land the fish are very perfectly covered in this way, and little effluvia will arise. In stony soil it will be necessary to go through the piece, with the hoe, to cover occasionally a fish that has been left by the plow.

It is somewhat expensive to bury fish in this way, but we are persuaded it costs far more to spread them without covering. Capital expended in fish applied to the growing crops in June or July, brings in its return in about three months. This is an item worth looking at where capital is used so sparingly as it is in farming.

Fish caught in August and September, can not be used in this way. If applied to wheat and rye, they should be plowed in the same day they are spread, and where neighbors own nets and fish in company, as is quite common, they should also plow in company, to save the manure. By exchanging the work of men and teams, every man may have his field for winter grain fished one day, and plowed the next. This would save all the manure, and also save that ancient and fish like smell, that afflicts the sea board farmers during the summer. This offensive odor, with many is an objection to the use of fish. It is not at all necessary but is only an incident of bad husbandry, destined soon to pass away.

Where the fish are not designed to be used immediately, they should be composted with swamp mud, muck, and peat, or where this can not be had, with loam. A barrel of fish will convert a cart load of muck into a valuable manure. This compost will be an excellent dressing for grass land, and for all hoed crops next spring. Fish is a much

more concentrated fertilizer than stable manure, and large quantities of muck should be used in connection with it, in order to keep the land in balance. To the farmer near the shore it is the cheapest fertilizer he can use and our advice to him is to procure all the fish and muck possible during the remaining summer and autumn months.—[Ed.

## BUCKWHEAT AS A GREEN CROP.

The practice of turning in clover, buckwheat, and other green crops for manure, is very little followed in New England. The abundance of muck, and the high price of all kinds of fodder have probably prevented this mode of enriching the soil. It seems a waste to the northern farmer to turn in a heavy crop of clover, worth, standing upon the field, ten or fifteen dollars per acre. He has never paid out that amount of money for manure upon an acre of his farm, and he does not believe it will pay.

But in many localities, remote from the muck swamp, we are persuaded that plowing under green crops is the cheapest method of renovating worn out land. Last summer we turned in a crop of buckwheat, and from the working of the soil this season, and the healthy appearance of the crops, we are confident it was a good operation.

In a recent visit to Danielsonville, Conn., we saw a fine crop of rye upon land that had been renovated by this green crop alone. It was upon the farm of one of the manufacturing companies under the management of A. B. Lockwood, Esq. It was the fourth crop taken from the same land, in four years. Buckwheat matures more rapidly than clover, and two crops may be turned under in one season. This was done the first year upon the above land—a very light sandy soil upon the banks of the Quinebaug. In the fall it has been sown with rye. The crop is taken off about the middle of July, and the land immediately plowed and sowed with buckwheat. This is plowed in before the seed begins to ripen and rye is sown immediately. Thus the ground is manured and cropped every year.

The result of this process we are informed is satisfactory. The yield of rye increases every year, and the cost of the rye is about fifty cents a bushel. The yield this year, we think, will be full twenty bushels to the acre.

There is a great deal of land sown to rye, that produces less than ten bushels to the acre, and it costs probably from seventy-five cents to one dollar a bushel to raise it with such a yield. This is certainly very poor cultivation, if it can be grown upon the same land at half the cost. This experiment of Mr. Lockwood is suggestive. The question now arises whether it is not cheaper to manure land by turning in green crops, than to cart muck. We should like to see some comparative experiments carried on for a term of five years to determine this question.

If buckwheat is sowed the first week in August, it will be large enough to plow under for rye the last week in September. If the land is sandy or very much exhausted, it would probably pay well to sow 200 pounds of Peruvian guano to the acre with the buckwheat.—[Ed.

## WHEAT INSECTS—WEEVIL, HESSIAN FLY, MIDGE, &C.—WHICH IS IT.

Among a large number of letters referring to the wheat crop, we find several referring to injuries from insects. In nearly every case the insect is called either the Weevil or Hessian fly, while we have reason for supposing the depredations are committed by an entirely different animal. To furnish the means of greater accuracy in these reports, we give a brief description of three of the insects which are the most destructive to the wheat crop. A full and detailed description of several kinds of grain pests may be found by referring to the American Agriculturist, for August 23, 1855—(No. 102 of the New Series).

The Hessian Fly (*Cecidomya destructor*) was so called because introduced in the grain brought over by the Hessian soldiers employed by the British during the Revolutionary war. It was first discovered on Long Island, near New-York, and from that point has extended its ravages in all directions, its usual rate of advance being from fifteen to twenty-five miles a year. There is a parasitic enemy which multiplies faster than the Hessian fly, and which exterminates the latter after it has prevailed for a few years in any locality. The full grown Hessian fly is nearly the size of a small mosquito, which it resembles in general form, having a larger thorax or chest, and a smaller abdomen or belly. It has no blood-sucking bill. It breeds twice a year. The first brood of eggs, which are very small reddish grains, are deposited in the upper channel of the wheat leaf soon after the stalks begin to branch out. Late-sown wheat escapes its attacks. The eggs hatch in about 15 days, producing a small worm which works its way down between the leaf-sheath and stalk, where, in the form of a white or spotted maggot, it lies concealed, and sucks out the juice of the plant. In a few weeks it changes to a pupa or chrysalis state, in shape like a flax seed. In this state it lies until the following Spring, when it comes forth a perfect fly, and then deposits a second brood of eggs, from which a worm is hatched that attacks the wheat stalk above the ground, but near the lower joints. It is the extraction of the juice that weakens the stalk, causing it to crinkle and bend down before harvest. The grain on stalks thus attacked fails to fill out or mature. Let it be noted then that *the Hessian fly attacks only the stalk and not the grain.*

The Grain Weevil (*Calandra Granaria*, or *Circulio Granarius* of Linnæus.) This insect preys only upon the *grain*, commencing its ravages about the time of ripening, and continuing them long after it is gathered into the granary; hence the name of *grain* or *granary* Weevil. The perfected female Weevil punctures the ripened or nearly ripened grain with her rostrum or beak, and deposits one and sometimes two eggs. From the egg a grub or worm is hatched, which eats its way into the kernel, closing up the aperture behind it with excrements, so that it lies concealed from observation, and shielded from external injury. This worm grows to about one-twelfth of an inch in length. Its body is white and soft, with nine rings around it. The head is small, round, yellow-colored, and is provided with boring or cutting instruments. It cuts out most of the flour portion of the kernel, then goes through its transformation and comes out a perfect Weevil, which eats its way out through the shell, and goes forth to deposit its eggs in turn upon other sound kernels. They are very productive, a single pair often multiplying to five or six thousand during a single year. Both the insect and the grub feed upon the grain. The perfect grain Weevil, at the time it deposits its eggs, is a dark red-winged beetle or bug, about an eighth of an inch in length. It has a slender proboscis or snout, curving a little downward. The thorax or chest constitutes about half of the body, and is punctured by a great number of holes, which give it a rough appearance. The abdomen or belly, lying back of the middle ring is covered with thin, delicate wings, which are shielded by wing covers, having lines or furrows upon their surface, parallel with their length. This outline description, with the understanding that the insect is only to be looked for in the nearly-ripened grain, will enable the common observer to decide whether the "*Weevil*" is troubling his wheat field.

The Wheat Midge, Wheat Gnat, and Clear winged Wheat Fly, (*Cecidomya Tritici*,) are synonymous terms used in different parts of the country to indicate the same insect. The latter term, *Clear-Winged Wheat Fly*, is the preferable term. It is this insect, we suspect, which caused most of the injury to the Wheat crop the past season. From personal observation we put it down as *the* chief ravager in the "Genesee country" where the Hessian Fly began and nearly finished its work several years ago. The Clear-winged Fly resembles the Hessian Fly in its general size and form, but differs from the latter in having an orange-colored instead of a black body; *clear* or transparent wings instead of dark; its antennæ or horns are longer and more fringed; its legs are longer and slenderer, and its abdomen or belly is covered with short hairs, and is blunt at the extremity, instead of smooth and pointed like that of the Hessian Fly. It undergoes its changes in the soil, and attacks the *blossoms and soft immature grain* instead of the stalks or ripened grain. The clear-winged wheat flies conceal themselves among the grass and leaves during clear mid-day, but morning and evening, and on cloudy days, they appear in swarms over a Wheat field, and deposit their eggs in the heads. In the course of six or eight days these eggs hatch out *orange-colored* maggots, which feed upon the pollen of the flower, and finally attach themselves to the soft grain. They cannot injure it after it has acquired some degree of hardness. These flies do not make their ap-

pearance until the latter part of June or fore part of July, according to the latitude, and early Wheat, or the harder varieties, are less liable to injury. The Red Mediterranean has thus far been less injured than most other varieties.

The yellow or orange-colored Maggots are readily seen—there being frequently as many as twenty or thirty or more upon a single head. We have found several of them upon a single kernel upon carefully removing the chaff or sheath. During the latter part of July and the fore part of August, the Maggots or Worms attain their full size, cast off their skins, descend to the ground and bury themselves half-an-inch or so below the surface, where they remain until the following season, when they come forth to multiply and continue their depredations. The swarms of flies over a field and an examination of the Maggots, will enable any one to decide whether the clear-winged fly or Midge is at work.—[Ed.

## TRYING THE DRAFT OF MOWING MACHINES.

We are carefully watching the operation of the various kinds of mowing machines, the present season, and if it seems to be called for, we may give the result of these observations during the early part of another year. We now propose to speak of one item only. There have been various claims put forth in regard to the *draft*, but we know of only one thorough test of this matter, made by the actual application of the Dynameter, (force measurer,) to a number of machines, all worked upon the same ground and under similar circumstances. This was at Hempstead Branch, L. I., June 30, under the auspicies of the Queens County Agricultural Society. The dynameter was a new one imported from England. It is an arrangement of springs, with a dial plate to show the actual force expended, in drawing any machine, for example: at Hempstead, this instrument was placed between the "double-tree," and the mower; two of the judges walked near, as the team was driven along and continually called out the draft indicated upon the dial plate. The Secretary recorded these weights as called out, thus 300, 325, 375, 400, 350, 300, 325, 400, 325, 300, 275, 325, 375, 325, &c. After going across the field the dynameter was attached to another mower which took the next swath. The average draft was ascertained by adding together all the records and dividing them by the number. Thus in the above instance the sum of the 14 registerings is 4,700 lbs., which divided by 14 gives an average draft of 336 lbs. We describe the method thus particularly as a guide to others. It is essential to the *fairness* of a comparative trial, that each machine be tried on the same plot of grass; that the number of markings be somewhat large; that each machine cut its full width; that each cut the grass at the same hight from the ground; that the driver (and he only) ride in every case, or that no one ride; that no outsider be allowed to put a hand upon the machine to push or pull back, &c. We think it better that there be two callers and two recorders, to avoid suspicion of collusion. It is also desirable that more than a single swath be cut by each machine with the dynameter attached. Care must also be taken that the tongue of the mower play freely in the neck-yoke, and that the double-trees move freely on the tongue. A bolt head projecting up might prevent half or more of the draft from being exerted upon the register. These suggestions are made from our own observations upon the working of the Dynameter. These points were mostly attended to at the Hempstead Trial. The following table gives the result, together with the length of the cutting bar. The names are arranged alphabetically:

| | Length of Cutting Bar. | No. lbs. draft |
|---|---|---|
| Allen's | 4 feet 8 inches | 336 |
| Burrall's | 4 feet 8 inches | 321 |
| Dietz & Dunham's | 4 feet 8 inches | 348 |
| Manny's | 4 feet 10 inches | 302 |
| Manny's (4 wheel) | 4 feet 10 inches | 438 |
| Weeks' | 4 feet 8 inches | 340 |
| Whitenack's | 4 feet 11 inches | 388 |

Several expressed surprise at the smallness of the draft. It will be remembered, however, that this is the "dead weight." It by no means requires a dead pull of 2,000 lbs. to draw along a waggon loaded with a ton of hay for example. The waggon once in motion on a level road, can be kept in motion by a small weight attached to a cord over a pully and hanging perpendicularly so as to exert its full force. Or to illustrate in another way: Suppose a team attached to a rope over a pully at the mouth of a well or pit. How many hundred pounds could the team draw up? How great a weight could they hold suspended half way up the pit, for two or three hours at a time?—[Ed.

## JETHRO TULL.

Who was he? And what are his claims to the reputation which he has gained? We see this name frequently in the journals, but have never met with any very definite information touching this early British cultivator. It will not be uninteresting to our readers to give a brief outline of his life and labors.

Jethro Tull, was an odd genius, and the diseases with which he was afflicted, and the farm life to which he devoted himself both tended to develop the very marked individuality of his character. Many have heard of his name, who never heard of Prosperous, the significant name by which he called his farm, or of Shalborn, the rural parish in Berkshire in which his farm was located. It is situated under the Coomb Hills, about four miles south of Hungerford, and is now a scene of pilgrimage for men, who have studied his writings and adopted his views of husbandry. We have not been able to discover the date of his birth, though judging from the time of graduation, it could not have been far from 1670. He was born in Oxfordshire, on his paternal estate. He was educated for the legal profession, became a member of Staple Inn, and was called to the bar on the 11th of December, 1693, by the benchers of Gray's Inn.

Incipient pulmonary disease interrupted his professional plans and prospects, and drove him to the more genial skies of France, and Italy. Compelled to be much in the open air for health, he observed closely the operations of husbandry in the places he visited, and returned to his home, a wiser man, if not better in physical health. Nor was this the only disease with which he had to struggle, for he says, in regard to his great work, "It is no wonder that the style is low as the author, or as the dust that is here treated of, since the whole was written in pains of the stone, and other diseases as incurable and almost as cruel; but fine language will not fill a farmer's barn."

Conceive now such a poor invalid assuming the supervision of a farm—a business that calls for constant oversight and vigorous health; conceive too that his head was full of new views of husbandry directly at variance with the system in which all the laborers he was forced to employ were drilled, and you will have some conception of the difficulty of his undertaking, and of the singular energy and perseverance of the man. It was a parody upon the fact to name the home of such an unvalid with such an undertaking before him, "Prosperous."

Whatever the result may have been, we find occasional glimpses of the state of things upon the farm, at the beginning, showing that he did not regard his position as remarkably prosperous. "It is the most formidable objection against our agriculture, that the defection of servants and laborers is such that few gentlemen can keep their lands in their own hands, but, rather than make nothing of them, they let them for a little to tenants, who can bear to be insulted, assaulted, kicked, and bridewelled, with more patience than gentlemen are endowed with." The defection of servants here mentioned is that tenacious adherence to routine for which John Bull is so famous, and which shows itself in all kinds of business and in all ranks of society.

The lands which Tull farmed consisted of about 70 acres of freehold land, and 130 which he held by another tenure. A portion of his out houses, and stables are still remaining. In clearing out an old well recently, upon the premises, a three pronged hoe was found buried in the accumulated mud of a century, which undoubtedly was one of the new fangled tools, which awakened the ire of his defective servants, and which probably was thrown into the well as a significant symbol of the treatment they would like to administer to the inventor, and his new theories. This hoe is carefully preserved in the Museum of the Royal Agricultural Society by a generation of cultivators, that appreciate Tull much better than his cotemporaries.

The tradition of his neighbors is, that he was much of the time confined to the house, but he carried on his experiments indoors by having boxes filled with prepared soil in which he could plant various seeds and test his theories. He is still spoken of by them as a man strongly set in his way, and whom it was impossible to oppose with any hope of eventual success.

He was the first English Farmer who advocated to its fullest extent, the decided advantages of constantly pulverizing and stirring the soil, to illustrate which, almost all his experiments were directed. He carried this theory so far that he denied the advantage of manure, and with unflinching consistence, ridiculed the use of vegetables grown with manure as vulgar and unsavory. He says, "It is a wonder how delicate palates can put up with eating their own and their beasts ordure, but a little more putrefied and evaporated, together will all sorts of filth and nastiness, a tincture of which those roots must unavoidably recieve, that grow among it. Indeed I do not admire, that learned palates, accustomed to the gout of Silphium, garlic, and mortified venison, equalling the stench and rankness of this sort of city muck, should relish and approve of plants that are fed and fattened by its immediate contact. Dung not only spoils the fine flavor of these our eatables, but it spoils good liquor.

The dunged vineyards of Languedoc produce nauseous wines, from whence there is a proverb in that country, "that poor people's wine is best, because they carry no dung to their vineyards."

Tull undoubtedly suspected, if he did not see at a later period, that he carried this theory too far, but he would not admit it, and asserted that the office of manure was, not to furnish food directly to plants but simply to pulverize the earth and to prepare food for them.

Out of this central doctrine in his system, all his improvements grew. Admitting the advantage of thorough tillage, it became a matter of prime importance to have the crops sown in such a manner that they could be cultivated, while growing. He constructed a drill for sowing sanfoin, and other seeds. The drill system now so common in English husbandry is indebted to Tull, for its origin. All the grain crops were to be drilled, so that the horse hoe could be constantly employed between the rows.

His inventions were mainly directed to the thorough pulverization of the soil, and to its scarification during the summer. In the plows which are figured, in his Treatise on *Horse-Hoe Husbandry*, the intelligent reader will recognize many of the principles of the improved plows of our own time. He invented several varieties of hand and horse hoes.

The treatise above mentioned is his great work, and though his opinion of its merits was modest enough, there are passages in it of terse and vigorous English, that would do credit to Dean Swift, of whose style and taste the reader of the English classics will be reminded in the passages we have quoted.

Tull was a worthy example for our rural improvers, and there is no difficulty they meet with in their labors, that he did not meet and overcome. If his soil is thin and hungry so was that of Prosperous. If he lives in a desolate region, remote from market, so did Jethro Tull. If he is sick and continually thwarted in his plans by obstinate laborers he may remember that the great farmer of Shalborn, contended successfully with these difficulties. If he is laughed at as a book farmer and a fool, he may congratulate himself that the same thing happened a century and a half ago, to one whom the British public are now proud to acknowledge as a benefactor to their husbandry.--[Ed.

## SOMETHING ABOUT BREATHING—RESTORING THE DROWNED OR STRANGLED, &C.

Nothing alarms one more than to see a child or a grown person, struggling to regain respiration suspended by drowning or strangling. Every one has witnessed the consternation and fright of all present when a child from any cause stops breathing for a minute or two, and its countenance begins to turn "purple." It is therefore quite desirable that all should, in their cooler moments, study the causes of strangling, its nature, and the best remedies.

Asphyxia or suspended animation is produced by sudden contraction of the glottis, that is the upper part of the trachea or "windpipe." Those who have examined the anatomy of the throat understand that the trachea lies in front, and the esophagus, or food pipe lies back of this. Food, then, in going from the mouth to the stomach, must pass directly over the top of the breathing tube. To prevent its falling into the glottis, or upper part of the windpipe, a little protector is placed there called the epiglottis, which signifies a cover upon the glottis.

Respiration or breathing, consists of *in*spiration or drawing air into the lungs, and *ex*piration or sending it out. In either inspiration or expiration, the cover or epiglottis rises like the valve of a pump. Of course the epiglottis must be closed in swallowing, and for this reason the two operations of breathing and swallowing can not go on at the same time. It is by a voluntary or involuntary attempt to do both, at once, that food sometimes gets into the glottis, and produces irritation. The air in going to or from the trachea or windpipe, passes through the mouth if that be open, if not it goes through the nasal organs or nose, the back opening of which is behind the mouth over the epiglottis at the base of the tongue.

The underside of the epiglottis is very sensitive, as is also the glottis or upper windpipe, so that any substance other than air, coming in contact with either of them produces a sudden contraction or closing, and of course suspends breathing. The substance entering is usually suddenly ejected by the natural effort of coughing, which consists of a sudden contraction of the lungs that forcibly throws out a volume of air to clear the windpipe. When medicines are forced down children, in their resisting struggles they often draw some of the medicines into the glottis, and if it be of a strong pungent nature, it will keep the organ closed for a considerable length of time, to the great alarm of all inexperienced persons. It may be a relief to such to know that there are no recorded instances of death or permanent injury from such a cause.

Suffocation, or closing of the air passage to the lungs, may be produced by several causes—by outward pressure as when a cord is drawn tightly around the neck in front; by choking, that is when a large body gets into the esophogus or meat pipe, and presses against the windpipe from behind, so as to close it; by drowning, that is the entrance of a small quantity of water into the glottis itself, so as to close it up; and by the entrance of any irritating substance which cannot be expelled by coughing. In animals, by the lodgement of hard food such as a turnip, potato, &c., the windpipe is not closed directly, as is usually supposed, but the substance remaining in the "gullet" produces inflammation and swelling, which, if continued, will in the end stop the air passage.

In the natural process of respiration or breathing, the air enters the lungs, and comes in contact with the blood through their thin coating or lining membrane. Here it gives up a portion of its oygen and becomes partially loaded with a gas called carbonic acid. This is the same gas that is produced by burning charcoal, and indeed in all cases of ordinary combustion. If this gas is retained in the lungs by a temporary closing of the external air passage, it is absorbed into the blood and goes into the system, and immediately produces poisonous effects, which will result in speedy death if the obstruction be not removed. When one breathes the impure air of a close room where an open fire or a number of lamps, or gas-lights are burning, more or less of this gas is breathed and absorbed into the system, and partial poisoning is the result. In a closely crowded school-room or church—where a number of persons are constantly emitting into the room at every breath, a considerable quantity of carbonic acid gas, with no proper facilities for its escape and the admission of fresh air from without, the atmosphere soon becomes loaded, and every one in the room feels its effect. The poison is at work upon the system, and every one knows by experience what a stupor it produces. A fall or sudden shock sometimes brings on a temporary paralysis of the whole system, and especially of the respiratory or breathing organs.

The most common cause of total suspension of respiration is from drowning or the admission of water into the top of the windpipe. As hinted above, the quantity is usually very small, since the first teaspoonful that passes the epiglottis effectually closes that organ, and prevents any further influx. The presence of the water keeps up so great a contraction that the lungs are unable to throw it out. From time immemorial it has been the common opinion that the lungs were *filled* with water, and hence the useless, *injurious* custom of rolling a drowned person over a barrel, or suspending him head downwards to *pour* out the water.

Dr. Marshall Hall, the eminent London Physiologist, has recently published the results of a series of highly valuable experiments, the substance of which we give in a condensed form. We hope every one will make themselves familiar with what follows,

so as to be ready to act promptly and without confusion, in any case of emergency.

Asphyxia is the result of suspended respiration, and the proper remedy is the immediate restoration of respiration.

The supine position that is lying in the back, is an impediment to restoring the respiration artificially, because, in this position of the body, the tongue falls back upon and closes the glottis. To remedy this, place the body at once with the face downward, which will throw the tongue forward and relieve the glottis, while the pressure of the body upon the chest and abdomen will produce *ex*piration. As soon as the body is thus placed, turn it gently upon one side, which will relieve the lungs from the pressure first produced, this together with the motion will induce *in*spiration. We throw into a tabular form the directions for treating a person asphyxiated by drowning:

A. GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

I. With all speed send for medical aid, and for hartshorn, snuff, articles of dry clothing, blankets, &c.

II. Take the patient to a spot in the open air, exposing the face and chest to the breeze, except in too cold weather.

B. TO EXCITE RESPIRATION.

III. Place the patient gently upon the face to allow any water to run from the mouth.

IV. Raise the patient to a sitting posture and endeavor to excite respiration: by snuff, hartshorn, or similar excitants applied to the nostrils; by irrigating the throat with a feather or the finger; by dashing hot and cold water, alternately, upon the face and chest. If there be no success with these, lose no time, but

C. IMITATE RESPIRATION.

V. Replace the patient upon the face with the arms under the head; then turn the body gradually but completely upon the *side, and a little more*, and then again upon the face, and when this is done, apply presure upon the back and ribs; remove the pressure and again turn the body upon the side and proceed as before. Repeat these measures gently and deliberately, but effectively and permanently, sixteen times a minute only.

D. TO INDUCE CIRCULATION OF BLOOD AND WARMTH.

VI. Continuing the above measures as may be necessary, rub all the limbs and trunk *upwards*, (that is in the direction the blood flows in the veins). This rubbing is to be done with the warm hands, making firm pressure. Replace the wet clothing by such dry covering as can be most readily procured.

We will also add, do not be readily discouraged, (remember that time seems long on such occasions,) but continue the above remedies for at least an hour by the clock. —[Ed.

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Never let yourself be meanly betrayed into an admiration of a person of high rank, or fortune, whom you would despise if he were your equal in station.

A Steam Plow wanted on the Prairies.—As yet we hear of little progress towards securing that great desideratum, a steam plow. The premium of $5,000 offered by the English Royal Agricultural Society failed to bring forth a successful implement. It is now proposed to offer a still more magnificent prize in this country.

Mr. Bronson Murray, a large Illinois farmer, offers to be one of a hundred persons to raise Fifty Thousand Dollars, to be given as a premium "to the inventor of a perfected steam plow suited to farm use, and capable of performing the labor at an expense in money not greater than the average cost of performing the same work under the present system."—[Ed.

## LARGE JERSEY COW CABBAGE.

BRASSICA OLERACEA, VAR. ARBORESCENS.

*To the Editor of the American Agriculturist:*

I would be obliged if any reader of the Agriculturist, has any knowledge (from experience) of the value of the above variety of Cabbage, when grown and used in the feeding of cows and hogs—as from an article on the subject in an old Loudon's Horticultural Magazine, it is stated that a few rods or perches of land in the above plant, was found sufficient to keep several cows through the season of growing, and that they are grown extensively in the Island of Jersey and in France, where the plant will attain the height of six to eight feet. It throws out large branching leaves, which are constantly plucked as they are large enough—when others succeed them—are very fast growers and yield an immense quantity of fodder, suitable for stall feeding or soiling cows. G. D.

## LOG HOUSES.

A correspondent of the Boston Journal, writing from Minnesota Territory, gives the following description of a superior style of log houses which may interest persons going West: Nothing is less attractive in appearance than an ordinary log house, the logs being tumbled together as fast as possible, and then plastered over with mud. But give to a Swede the making of a house from logs, and he turns out one which makes it very doubtful to me whether it is not really the best house that can be made of wood. The reason of such a difference is, that in their country, as they tell me, their houses of wood are never constructed in any other manner. With a few simple tools, principally the ax, they hew down the logs to a thickness of about five inches (making of them in fact, a sort of plank) and then joint, pin, and fit them together with a nicety which our best carpenters would find it hard to equal, and which makes them as impervious to wind and cold as the walls of a well caulked ship. In the way of rural architecture, this is something we do not read of, but it is nevertheless as comfortable as it is unique, and in appearance even is behind no other way of putting wood together that I have seen.

## STATE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS 1856.

| *Name.* | *Where Held.* | *Date.* |
|---|---|---|
| Kentucky, Ag. & Mech. | Lexington | Sept. 9—12 |
| Vermont, | Burlington | " 9—12 |
| New-Jersey, | Newark | " 10—12 |
| Canada East, | Three Rivers | " 16—18 |
| Indiana | Indianapolis | " 20—25 |
| Ohio, | Cleveland | " 23—26 |
| Canada West | Kingston | " 23—26 |
| Am. Pomological Society | Rochester | " 24— |
| Illinois | Alton | " 30 Oct. 3 |
| Michigan | Detroit | " 30 " 3 |
| New-York | Watertown | " 30 " 3 |
| Pennsylvania | Pittsburgh | " 30 " 3 |
| Kentucky | Paris | " 30 " 4 |
| California | San Jose | Oct. 7—10 |
| Connecticut | New-Haven | " 7—10 |
| National Ag. Show | Philadelphia | " 7—10 |
| North Kentucky | Florence | " 7—11 |
| Wisconsin | Milwaukie | " 8—10 |
| Iowa | Muscatine | " 8—10 |
| New-Hampshire | Concord | " 8—10 |
| North Carolina | Raleigh | " 14—17 |
| Georgia | Atalanta | " 20—23 |
| Maryland | Baltimore | " 21—24 |
| Maine | Portland | " 28—30 |
| Virginia, | Richmond | Oct. 28—Nov. 1 |
| Alabama | Montgomery | Nov. 11—14 |
| South Carolina | Columbia | " 11—14 |

## COUNTY SHOWS FOR 1856.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **NEW-YORK.** | | |
| Madison, | Morrisville | Sept. 8—10 |
| Onondaga, | Syracuse | " 10—12 |
| Rensselaer, | Lansingburg | " 16—18 |
| Jefferson, | Watertown | " 17—18 |
| Oswego, | Mexico | " 17—18 |
| Cayuga, | —— | " 17—19 |
| Cattaraugus, | Little Valley | " 17—19 |
| Washington, | Union Village | " 17—18 |
| Essex, | Elizabethtown | " 18—19 |
| St. Lawrence, | Canton | " 18—19 |
| Albany, | Albany | " 23—25 |
| Wayne, | Lyons | " 23—25 |
| Oneida, | Rome | " 23—25 |
| Tioga, | Owego | " 24—25 |
| Delaware, | Walton | " 24—25 |
| Franklin, | Malone | " 24—26 |
| Monroe, | Rochester | " 24—26 |
| Ontario, | Canandaigua | " 24—26 |
| Queens, | Hempstead | " 25— |
| Orleans, | Albion | " 25—26 |
| Rockland, | New-City | Oct. 8— 9 |
| Schuyler, | Watkins | " 8— 9 |
| Seneca, | Waterloo | " 8—10 |
| **OHIO.** | | |
| Hamilton, | Carthage | Sept. 9—12 |
| Brown, | Georgetown | " 9—12 |
| Trumbull, | Warren | " 10—12 |
| Geauga, | Burton | " 10—12 |
| Conneaut, | Conneaut | " 11—12 |
| Medina, | Medina | " 15—17 |
| Meigs, | Pomeroy | " 16—17 |
| Clermont, | Olive Branch | " 16—19 |
| Ashtabula, | Jefferson | " 17—18 |
| Portage, | Ravenna | " 17—18 |
| Geauga, (Independent) | Claridon | " 17—19 |
| Butler, | Hamilton | " 17—19 |
| Knox, | Mount Vernon | " 18—19 |
| Lawrence, | Ironton | " 18—19 |
| Hardin, | Kenton | " 23—25 |
| Monroe, | Woodsfield | " 26—27 |
| Putnam, | Kalida | Oct. 1— 2 |
| Miami, | Troy | " 1— 3 |
| Jefferson, | Steubenville | " 1— 3 |
| Huron, | Olena | " 1— 3 |
| Belmont, | St. Clairsville | " 1— 3 |
| Drake, | Greenville | " 1— 3 |
| Sandusky, | Fremont | " 1— 3 |
| Muskingum, | Zanesville | " 1— 3 |
| Delaware, | Delaware | " 1— 3 |
| Richland, | Mansfield | " 1— 3 |
| Erie, | Huron | " 1— 3 |
| Clark, | Springfield | " 1— 3 |
| Lake, | Painesville | " 1— 3 |
| Morgan, | McConnellsville | " 1— 3 |
| Greene, | Xenia | " 1— 3 |
| Stark, | Massillon | " 1— 3 |
| Holmes, | Millersburg | " 2— 3 |
| Cuyahoga, | Cleveland | " 7— 9 |
| Mahoning, | Canfield | " 7— 9 |
| Warren, | Lebanon | " 7— 9 |
| Montgomery, | Dayton | " 7— 9 |
| Licking, | Newark | " 8— 9 |
| Ottaway, | Port Clinton | " 8— 9 |
| Harrison, | Cadiz | " 8—10 |
| Preble, | Eaton | " 8—10 |
| Summit, | Akron | " 8—10 |
| Loraine, | Elyria | " 8—10 |
| Champagne, | Urbana | " 8—10 |
| Washington, | Marietta | " 8—10 |
| Guernsey, | Cambridge | " 9—10 |
| Hancock, | Finley | " 9—10 |
| Columbiana, | New Lisbon | " 9—11 |
| Morrow, | Mount Gilead | " 9—11 |
| Clinton, | Wilmington | " 10—11 |
| Logan, | Bellefontaine | " 14—16 |
| Pickaway, | Circleville | " 15—17 |
| Noble, | Sarahsville | " 16—18 |
| Tuscarawas, | Canal Dover | " 16—18 |
| Seneca, | Tiffin | " 22—24 |
| Carroll, | Carrollton | " 28—30 |
| **CONNECTICUT.** | | |
| Fairfield, | Norwalk | Sept. 23—26 |
| **NEW-JERSEY** | | |
| Mercer | Hightstown | Sept. 17—18 |
| Salem, | Salem | " 18 |
| Monmouth, | Freehold | " 24—25 |
| Burlington, | Mount Holly | Sept. 30—Oct. 1 |
| Cumberland, | Bridgeton | Oct. 1— |
| Somerset, | Somerville | " 1— 2 |

## WHEAT AND OATS IN WISCONSIN NOT EXCELLED BY OHIO OR OTHER TES

*To the Editor of the American Agriculturist:*

After reading some remarks in the American Agriculturist, on wheat growing in New-Jersey, where 70 square rods of ground, well manured and well cultivated, produced some ten bushels of good wheat, and your remarks on "Do our Eastern Farmers Better their condition by removing to the West," I conclude to send you a note of how we grow wheat and oats in Wisconsin.

Mr. Logan Graves, my neighbor, a man of undoubted veracity, informed me that, in June, 1854, he "broke" or turned over some ten acres of native prairie, on which he sowed Club wheat in the Spring of 1855, with no other preparation but thorough harrowing. The result was, that he harvested some fifty-one bushels of good wheat per acre. I saw it growing and have no doubt of the truth of the statement.

Another of my neighbors, Mr. G. W. Bly, harvested a crop of oats some four or five acres in 1854, that yielded ninety three bushels per acre, with once plowing, and without manure of any kind. Mr. Bly, is said to be strictly honest and may be relied upon, as a man of truth. This, Sir, will be hard for you to believe, but none the less true however.

Of Ohio, you say, it is and ever will be the richest. It has a greater supply of good land, &c. In this, I think you are mistaken, having resided some forty years in that State, I have some knowledge of it, as well as of Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin. * ..... * * N. Wirt.

Chester, Dodge Co., Wisconsin.

Remarks.—We are pleased to know that our correspondent is gratified with his new Wisconsin home, and that such extraordinary instances of cropping have been witnessed, as he states. We have heard tell of sundry like feats in almost every Northern State, Rhode Island scarcely excepted. But will Mr. Wirt say that the above crops—51 bushels of Spring Wheat, and 93 bushels of Oats, with *once* plowing, and no manure, are the rule and not the exception, in Wisconsin? These extraordinary *chance* crops are no data for average cultivation. Wisconsin is a fine State, like Iowa, and all the Great West. We have said nothing—we intend to say nothing to the prejudice of that broad and truly beautiful country. In our late remarks touching the expediency of Eastern farmers migrating to the West, we intended to state the case fairly. We have done so, and given them good advice, which we believe the sound judgment of the majority will approve. We have not sought to stop emigration, but only propose that when farmers do emigrate, they shall do it understandingly. We have nothing further to say in relation to Ohio, or its superiority over other Western States. Our remarks must be taken in this broad construction, and we do not care to reiterate them, or make further qualification now. All the Western States are good enough; and if their inhabitants will only work, and behave themselves, they will reach and enjoy all of earthly happiness that poor fallen humanity ought to expect.—[Ed.

## TIM BUNKER ON MOSS BUNKERS.

Hookertown has been thrown into quite a ferment lately, by the arrival of numerous loads of fish from the shore, for the purpose of manure. The muck heaps are in a ferment with the fish, and the people with the talk about them. As in all new enterprizes there is a great difference of opinion, and almost every man is as decided in his views as if he had used moss bunkers from his boyhood. Some declare that the fish cannot be used without making an odor, more distinguished than all the spice groves of the tropics, and that the man ought to be prosecuted, who will put moss bunkers on any field within a mile of the road. Others think the fish are good for nothing after they are put upon the land. There is nothing like the good old stuff right out of the barnyard. But the majority are bound to try the article, as they agreed last winter to take, some fifty thousand, some sixty, and some a hundred thousand. They live too far from the shore to apply them fresh to the growing crops, and they are almost without exception putting them into heaps and covering them with muck and peat. As this latter article is abundant, they use five or six cords of it to one of the fish.

Tim Bunker very early consulted Deacon Smith, and the back numbers of the Agriculturist, and after thinking the whole matter over a few days, he came to the conclusion that he should go in for fifty thousand of the fish, and run the risk of it. The very first load of the article he brought through the street, he was hailed by Mr. Jotham Sparrowgrass, the uncle of Jeremiah, of bird-killing memory. Jotham was wise in the ways of the fathers, and knew all about fish, for he had lived over on Long Island, when he was a boy.

"Well, Squire Bunker, I spose you think you are going to do a nice thing with them 'ere fish, but let me tell you, that you don't know everything if you do take the papers. Fish pizens land. I've seen it tried time and agin, and I never knew it to fail."

"How do you know that Jotham?"

"Why you see, sir, that 'ere paper is filling your head full of foolish notions. When I was a boy my father and all his neighbors used to use fish: John Woodhull, Tom Tuttle, Ben Miller, and a lot more. They got mighty great crops for a few years, and then the land got to be so poor that fish didn't produce no more effect upon it than so much sand. They came to the conclusion that fish pizened the sile, and I never have thought much of fish since."

"Well, Jotham, can you tell me if they used anything else beside fish for manure?"

"No they did not. You see fish was so plenty in Peconic Bay, all along the shores of Southold, that they thought it was of no use to cart dirt into their yards."

"Well, that was the trouble with them, Jotham, and the reason that the land run to sorrel and moss. Deacon Smith has studied into this matter a little more than I have, and the deacon says that if we only use muck with fish, or if we turn in green crops occasionally, the land will grow better all the while, and produce great crops. He says the fish stimulate the land to produce great crops of corn, oats, hay, &c., and immense quantities of carbonaceous matter are carried off, and the soil is soon exhausted, unless we put back the carbon in some way."

"I don't believe a word about your carbonates, Tim Bunker, and the other stuff you and the Deacon get out of the papers. I tell you fish will pizen the land, and Hookertown will be a desert in less than five years, if you keep carting these stinking fish into town."

"But if fish spoil the land, Uncle Jotham, why do they keep using them on the island. One town over there last year raised twenty thousand bushels of wheat and corn, rye and oats in great quantities, and it was just where they use the fish in greatest abundance."

"I don't believe a word on't. That wheat crop, you see, was grow'd on paper. You can't raise wheat in this part of the country. The sile is too old."

"Well, Uncle Jotham, I see you are dead set agin the fish. But I have made up my mind to try them, and I think I shall show you that they won't spoil the land."

Timothy Bunker, Esq., touched up his span and ended the conference; while Uncle Jotham struck his cane upon the ground with great emphasis and tugged off, muttering as he went, "Who would have thought it, Tim Bunker using bony fish. It's no use, they pizen the sile."—[Ed.

Hair Oil for Horses.—Immense fortunes have been realized in the manufacture of *Hair Oil* for the *Lords* and *Ladies* of creation. But here is a recipe for the manufacture of *hair oil*, said to be successful in promoting the growth of *horse hair*—rendering it *pliable* and *glossy*. We give the technical formulæ of the prescription:

R.—Take
Brushus et curricomus.....ad-libitum.
Elbow greesus.....qantum suff.
Blanketisus..... ..... ....firstratus.
Stablus..... ..... .....warmus.
Fodderus....never say diet-us, but meal us et oatus.
Exercisus.....non compromisus.

The effect of the above is truly wonderful. It results in—

Coatus shinitus.
Apetitus, wolfitus.
Muscularitus, two-forty-itus.
*Horse Latinus.*

—*Amer. Vet. Jour.*

Hay, Cotton, and Tobacco Presses.—Those who have inquired of us from time to time in regard to these implements, will find something on the subject in the Advertising Columns.—[Ed.

The matter of the Agriculturist is nearly all ORIGINAL.

## THE GROWING CORN—A LESSON.

Recent letters upon the state of the growing crops have been received from nearly every section of the Northern States, from Maine to Iowa. We have been not a little surprised, on taking up one after another of these letters, to find nine out of ten of them giving substantially this statement: "Our corn crop is very backward, the first planting having failed to come up, and, in many cases, a third or forth planting was necessary in order to secure a stand."

Various reasons are suggested to account for this failure, "grub worm," "wire worm," &c., but most of our correspondents attribute it to defective seed. They say the crop was put up, last fall, before the cob was fully dry, and the consequent heating destroyed the germ. This theory is plausible, and might at once be adopted in every case, but from the fact that seed from the same bin has sometimes grown at a second planting. Numerous instances are given, however, where one part of a field has come up and another failed, and a subsequent examination has traced the seed on the two portions to different sources. So also in at least two instances, experiments have been made at the second planting, a part of the seed being taken from the outside of a bin and the other part from the middle, and the latter has failed while the former has germinated well.

Several intelligent farmers write positively, like Mr. Bingham of Ohio, who says: "This much you may put down as certain—every farmer hereabouts who selected his seed from the field last fall, and tied it up by the husks in the old-fashioned way, has secured a good sprouting at the first planting this spring." Let the lesson now being learned be remembered, at least until next Fall, when the present crop ripens; and at that time let each one select not only sound ears of corn, but those well filled out and well ripened, and take good care to have the corn designed for seed well dried before storing away. If this is done, we shall probably not have such complaints another season as we now hear from every quarter. —[Ed.

## TRAPPING HOUSE ANTS.

A lady enquires how she can drive away or destroy these pests. We know of no better method than the one we gave in the American Agriculturist some time since, which is essentially as follows:

Take a large sponge and wash it well and after it is dry lay it near any spot frequented by the ants, and sprinkle fine white sugar over it. In a short time the meshes will be nearly filled with the minute insects, which can then be destroyed by dipping the sponge in hot water, and after washing and drying, it may be replaced again. Thousands are often destroyed at a time, and by repeating the process the locality will soon be freed from them.

Drowning 'em out.—One of the most effectual methods we can suggest for keeping food from the reach of ants, is to put a little water into a platter and set the articles into it. Those which will not bear wetting may be placed upon a dish inverted in the water. Our artist has prepared the following cut to illustrate the subject:

The small "specks" are supposed to be diminutive ants. Get out your magnifying glass if you want to see their heads, eyes, and limbs. As will be observed, the ants are not good swimmers, and they are hesitating about "plunging into the Rubicon," that separates them from the coveted kingdom.

If neither of the above plans will help our fair inquirer, we don't know what will.—[Ed.

## SOW TURNIPS STILL.

It is not too late. Many a good crop has been raised from seed sown after the middle of August, and even into September, though the sooner now the better. Read what is said of this subject in the July number, and then hunt up the "bare spots" if it is not already well done. Every body will feel better with ten, fifty, a hundred, or five hundred bushels of turnips to put away for winter, than they will without them, while the cost of raising is very small. There is plenty of room for them between the rows of corn and potatoes. They may as well grow there as a crop of weeds, and the seed is hardly worth reckoning. A correspondent of the Genesee Farmer makes the following suggestions:—

Turnips can be raised on almost every variety of soil—the best being new land, black muck, loam and sand. I used to think they would not grow well on old land, but experience has taught me better.

They may be sown from the first of July to the fifteenth of August, and after early potatoes, wheat, barley, or oats, and peas. I have succeeded well sowing as above mentioned. If sown on old land, after other crops, it should be in a good state of cultivation or a large crop cannot be expected. I think the very best time to sow is from the 20th of July to the fifth of August. If sown after grain, the ground should be plowed and thoroughly harrowed as soon as the grain is harvested, to let the grain and weeds have a chance to grow. After a few days cultivate thoroughly, to pulverize the soil and kill the weeds, and the ground is ready for the seed, which may be sown broadcast and harrowed in. If the ground is very dry it should be rolled. After the plants have attained a sufficient size they should be thinned and hoed once, and that will complete the work until harvest. If the ground is clean and not too thickly sown, a good crop can be raised without hoeing. The best variety is the early white stubble, sown at the rate of two lbs. per acre.

The cost of raising a good crop will not exceed two cents per bushel. I have sold them as low as eight dollars a hundred bushels, and made a good profit. The tops make good feed for cows and young cattle, which are very fond of them, and may be kept till hard freezing weather if left in small heaps, to prevent them from heating. I know of no better way of harvesting than to pull them and lay in rows with the tops all one way, and top them with a knife.

## EDITOR'S FARM NOTES,

OR GLEANINGS AMONG PRACTICAL MEN.

Huntington, L. I.—Thursday, July 10th, we visited "Hillside farm," owned by Mr. George T. Hammond, situated in what is termed "Pleasant Valley," six miles from Huntington village, and two and a half miles north from Conklin's Turnout, L. I. Railroad. It contains 106 acres—52 acres under culture, and 54 acres of woodland. The surface soil is a sandy loam, the subsoil in some places clay and in others sand or gravel.

*Potatoes.*—A plot of 1¼ acres was planted May 1st, with 25 bushels of uncut Mercer Potatoes. The seed was selected from the largest and soundest potatoes grown in a lot of four acres last year. One-fourth of an acre of this plot received ten two-horse wagon loads of hog manure, spread broadcast and plowed in, ten inches deep, last Fall; the remaining acre, a rye stubble, was plowed the first of April, and the last of that month the whole was plowed again, and harrowed until well pulverized, and the unmanured acre sown with 450 lbs. Peruvian guano. The whole was again plowed five inches deep and harrowed, marked out in rows, 2½ feet apart, with a double-mould-board plow, and the potatoes dropped eighteen inches apart in the rows. A small handful of Poudrette was added to each hill, which required four barrels to the acre; the rows were then closed with the double-mould-board plow.

As soon as the vines could be seen, the ground was harrowed with a bush harrow. The 10th of June they were all up, when the plow was passed through them, followed by hand-hoes, soon after which they commenced blossoming. Some of them are still in blossom and the crop promises well. Mr. H. thinks it injures potatoes to hoe them while in blossom, and says his method has been when weeds appear after this stage of the plant to pull them by hand.

*Oats.*—Six and a half acres of oats were sown as follows: the land was first well plowed six inches deep, and harrowed over twice; four acres were sown with poudrette at the rate of 880 lbs. per acre; one-and-a-half acres with 200 lbs. Peruvian guano per acre; and two acres with 200 lbs. Ichaboe guano per acre. Two bushels of seed per acre were sown immediately after the manure, and both harrowed in together, and the ground rolled, which left a level but well-pulverized surface. The portion treated to Peruvian guano is probably ten days ahead of the oats on the poudrette portion, and has a darker green color, and a more

luxuriant growth. The effect of the Ichaboe guano is similar to that of the Peruvian, though far less marked. What advantage may result from the use of Poudrette we are unable to estimate, as no portion was left unmanured, as should always be when experiments of this kind are made.

*Indian Corn.*—There are two fields of this. One contains four acres, on which potatoes were grown last year. They were manured with twenty two-horse loads of yard manure to the acre, plowed in, and 150 lbs. Peruvian guano sowed in the drills. The land was plowed eight inches deep, well harrowed and rolled, after which the corn was planted on the 14th of May, in hills four feet apart. The only manure applied was two barrels of poudrette per acre, which allows a handful to each hill. As soon as the rows could be fairly seen the plow was used, followed by the cultivator in about a week after. It was then hoed, applying to each hill and mixing well with the soil as much Ta-feu as could be held between the thumb and two fingers, since which the cultivator has been used freely as often as necessary. The other corn lot, containing five acres, was an old meadow. This was planted the 21st of May, and manured in the hill at the rate of six loads of stable manure per acre. The after cultivation has been the same as that of the other field. This lot looks rather backward, but with good weather it will come in well. It has been much damaged by ground moles, but their ravages have now ceased.

Mr. H. has used Peruvian guano on his grass lands with advantage, but thinks its effects cannot be depended upon to last over one year, though in some instances he has perceived an increase of the crops for two years. He thinks it is an important help to the farmer when used with discretion, but that it should not be used on the same field two years in succession. This may be the case on a light soil, but we believe it may be profitably applied in small quantities every year upon clay or heavy loam We saw two meadows of Timothy grass, still standing,—on one of these the effects of Peruvian guano, sown last year, are still very perceptible.

A peach orchard was planted last year on a poor lot, containing two acres of side hill land. Owing to the severe cold weather many of them were killed last Winter, but they were mostly replaced in the Spring. The varieties of peaches used were those which have been found to succeed best on Long Island in the neighborhood of this farm. They were all procured budded with the following varieties: Smock's, Crawford's, Early and Late, Old-Mixon, Honest Johns, and Stump of the World. This orchard was planted with white beans on the 12th of June. They were put in drills thirty inches asunder, and about three inches apart in the drill, and manured with poudrette of domestic manufacture. They show well at this date.

A small plot, four square rods, was planted, May 23d, with long orange carrots. This was plowed the previous Autumn, and a heavy dressing of yard manure turned under. It was again well plowed this Spring, before planting. The seed was first soaked in lukewarm water forty-eight hours, and then mixed with about double its bulk of gypsum before sowing. The rows were made two feet apart, which is found to be rather close for field culture, as it allows too little room for the use of the horse-hoe.

Half an acre, adjoining the carrots, plowed and manured last Fall with yard manure, was yet to be planted with Turnips for family use. Part of an old field of 2½ acres was plowed in and harrowed in April for Ruta Bagas. It has just been replowed, harrowed, rolled, and sown with 275 lbs. Peruvian guano per acre, thoroughly incorporated with the soil by the use of the cultivator, and then laid out in drills thirty inches apart, and one pound of seed per acre planted.

A light one-horse subsoil plow is used between the potatoes and corn rows after the last hoeing. This is a valuable implement, especially on those portions of the farm containing a clay subsoil.

We were informed by Mr. H. that since the purchace of this farm four years ago the gross products have more than doubled.

A Long Island Peach Orchard.—We visited the farm of Messrs. Hawley, Smith & Carman, whose peaches are becoming pretty well known in this market. This is half a mile south of the farm above noticed, and now contains 126 acres of peach orchard all in bearing. In 1845 Mr. Carman leased an old field containing forty acres which had not been under cultivation for fifty years, the soil having been left in a very reduced state previous to that date. It was partly covered with a young growth of cedars, which were removed. It was plowed to an ordinary depth, and the trees set out eighteen feet apart each way. No special care was taken in planting them, and the only manure used a double handful of old compost to each tree.

Mr. C. met with many discouragements in this new undertaking. Peach trees had been but little cultivated on this part of the Island, and it was looked upon as a foolish outlay of time and money. The trees were obtained from New Jersey, and consisted of Crawfords, Late and Early, Smocks, Old-mixons, Honest Johns, and a variety called the late Heath Freestone. The Smocks have proved to be by far the most profitable. The early and late Crawfords have done well; and the Old-mixons pretty well. The Honest Johns have been less profitable, and the Late Heath nearly valueless.

In five years the crop raised from this orchard sold for $3,300, since which time it has borne well up to last year, when it began to fail. In 1846 Messrs. H., S. & C., convinced that their project would prove a profitable one, hired a farm, adjoining their first peach orchard, for a term of years, and commenced operations on a still larger scale. During the three succeeding years they planted an orchard of 70 acres; the trees consisted entirely of early and late Crawfords, Old-mixons, Honest Johns, and Morris Whites. The land of this second orchard was similar to that of the first, and the same course of treatment was pursued with the exception that no manure whatever was used. In 1850 the first good crop was obtained, since which time it has increased in productiveness, and is now in its prime.

Mr. C. says no manure is necessary when the tree is first planted, but that their method has been to sow bone dust or guano, and put in buckwheat every season until the trees get too large to permit the growth of grain, after which the land is kept as loose as possible and the weeds kept down by the frequent use of the plow and cultivator. The profits realized from the sale of grain have paid all expenses of setting out and care of the trees.

Very little attention is given to shaping the trees. The suckers are kept down and an occasional hoeing around the roots is attended with good results.

A third orchard consisting of sixteen acres was leased and set out in 1850. The varieties of fruit were Smocks and Early and Late Crawfords. These yielded in 1855, 2,500 baskets. Last year the gross sales of all the orchards amounted to seven thousand dollars. Encouraged by the results of ten years experience, the company bought the farm of Mr. Chichester in 1855. They have added pear growing to their peach business. The present season they put out 680 dwarf pear trees, imported from France, from which they expect a moderate crop next year, as several of the trees have fruit upon them at the present time. Their selection consists of the following varieties: Bartlett, White Doyenne, Beurre Bosc, Urbaniste, Duchess d'Angouleme, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Beurre Diel, Winter Nelis, and Vicar of Winkfield. These are chosen in part with a view of having a succession.

The trees are set out eight feet apart each way,—the 680 just occupying an acre. The ground was prepared by plowing ten inches deep, and subsoiling four inches deeper. The spaces between the trees are occupied with potatoes, which were heavily manured. The soil is kept loose and entirely free from weeds by frequent hoeing.

We should add that from past experience Messrs. H., S. & C. have found the following varieties of Peaches the most valuable, and have put only these in their nursery of young trees: Smock's, Crawford's Early and Late, Stump of the World, Old-Mixon, Honest John, and Morris White. Those who wish to see the quality of the fruit they raise can do so at the proper season by calling at their fruit depository, near Fulton Ferry.—[Ed.

Buckwheat with Corn.—Mr. Norman Felt, of Madison Co., N. Y., informs us that last year on the 10th day of July, he sowed a bushel of buckwheat seed in a corn field of four acres, scattering the seed where the corn had been destroyed by the cut worm. After this was done, the cultivator was run through the corn, and it received its last hoeing. About one-third of the ground received the buckwheat seed.

When the corn ripened, early in September, it was cut up and removed from the spots where the buckwheat was growing. On the last of September the buckwheat was

harvested, and from the one bushel of seed thus sown, sixty-two bushels of first-rate grain were gathered. The entire cost of cultivation, up to the time of cutting, he estimates at $1, the cost of the bushel of seed, as the cultivating and hoeing of the corn was required at any rate.—[Ed.

## BARN CELLARS.

*Editor American Agriculturist:*

I am glad to see that farmers are beginning to appreciate the importance of having a cellar for manure under their barns; for in journeying through the country I frequently find them raising their barns several feet from the original foundations, and excavating the earth beneath to make not only a covert for stock, but also a place for the protection and manufacture of manure. I am glad to see this very important reformation taking place, for the loss in allowing manures to remain exposed to the parching sun and drenching rains is almost incalculable. As manure is indispensable to the raising of good crops throughout the east, and must soon be beneficial to the now fertile vallies and prairies of the west, it should be the study and aim of every farmer carefully to preserve it, without permitting its fertilizing properties to escape.

I know of no means by which this can be accomplished better than by a well constructed Barn Cellar, which should be one of the indispensable appurtenances of a well regulated farm, and I hold it a duty of those who have tried the experiment, and whose loaded granaries attest to its value, to urge upon their brother farmers the construction of these cellars, until it would be as strange to find them erecting houses without cellars, as barns.

Farmers are annually expending large sums of money in the purchase of Guano and patent manures, which may possibly answer, if their farms are located adjacent to our large cities, where products find a ready market at good prices, and the expense of transportation is a trifle, with no natural facilities for making manure at home. But back in the country, where on nearly every farm may be found a swale filled with muck, or any quantity of loam may be taken from the road-side without price, the farmer will find that instead of purchasing patent or artificial manures, it will be decidedly to his advantage to construct a barn cellar, and manufacture his own compost.

The liquid portion of manure made by a stock of cattle, if properly saved, is nearly equal to the solid excrement; but the former is mostly lost without a cellar, while with one it can all be saved.

Scuttles should be constructed in the floor through which the liquid will pass, and the solid should be thrown to the cellar beneath, where a good supply of loam and muck should at all times be kept to absorb the fluid. A goodly number of swine should always be kept in the cellar, as co-workers with the farmer in the mixing process. Manure of an excellent quality may in this way be manufactured in abundance, and at a small cost after the cellar is once constructed.

I consider muck far superior to loam, and it should be dug from the pit in the summer or fall, when there is little water to trouble. Muck requires exposure to the action of the frost one winter before it is used, which can be done by throwing it in ridges directly from the pit or swamp, and carting it to the cellar at any leisure time during the spring, summer, or autumn.

The cellar should be so constructed that it will not freeze, thus allowing the mixing to be done during the winter.

James Fellows.

Concord, N. H.

## SILVERING FLUIDS AND POWDERS, BAD AND GOOD—IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Persons can not be too cautious in the purchase, and especially in the use of certain articles sold about the country, as "silvering fluids," and "silvering powders." We have examined a large number of these in the laboratory, and *have never yet found a particle of silver* in any one of them. On the contrary they contain mercury (quick-silver), and their inevitable effect will be in the end to injure the surface of any metal to which they are applied. A little mercury beat into whiting or clay, disappears, but when this mixture is rubbed upon brass or copper, the mercury adheres to the surface, and the rubbing gives it a brilliant silver-like appearance which most persons would mistake for silver itself. But this bright surface soon tarnishes, and what is worse, the mercury eats into or dissolves the metal upon which it is placed, greatly injuring it. A few coatings applied upon a silver teaspoon, for example, will so combine with the silver as to render it almost as brittle as a pipe stem.

The article most commonly sold by pedlers at street corners, at agricultural exhibitions and at other public gatherings, is a solution of mercury in nitric acid (aqua fortis). A drop of this liquid put upon copper, brass and other metallic surfaces, at once deposites the silver-like mercury, and it will instantly brighten up silver ware, but the brightness is temporary, and the ultimate result very injurious. We repeat then, never purchase, at least never use any of these silver powders or solutions upon any article of value.

We offered a similar precaution some years ago, and have repeated it once or twice since, but we still find the venders of these humbug preparations are extensively patronized, and therefore, repeat the caution.

A genuine silvering fluid may be made, though we have never seen one on sale, probably because the preparation is expensive, and the mercurial solution sells quite as readily to the ignorant unwary crowd. We give a recipe for the genuine article:

Dissolve some silver, a piece of coin for example, in double its weight of strong nitric acid. Take a piece of cyanide of potassium about ten times the weight of the silver employed, and dissolve it in clean rain water, say 1 pint of water to 1½ ounces of the cyanide of potassium. Then mix the silver and the cyanide solutions together. To the fluid thus formed add a quantity of fine whiting, say double the weight of the silver. Stir this in well, and the silvering solution is complete. It should be remembered that all these operations are to be performed in glass or well glazed earthen vessels, and the liquid should be kept in glass-stoppered bottles. To use this preparation, on a brass door knob or candlestick for example, shake it up well and rub it on with a piece of cotton. Two or more applications may be necessary. The surface is to be polished with dry whiting which is finally removed, and the article washed with clean water and dried off with a dry cloth. Any expert druggist can easily make such a preparation.—[Ed.

## KEEPING RECORDS, IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

The following is the closing part of a letter, giving an account of crops, &c.—[Ed.

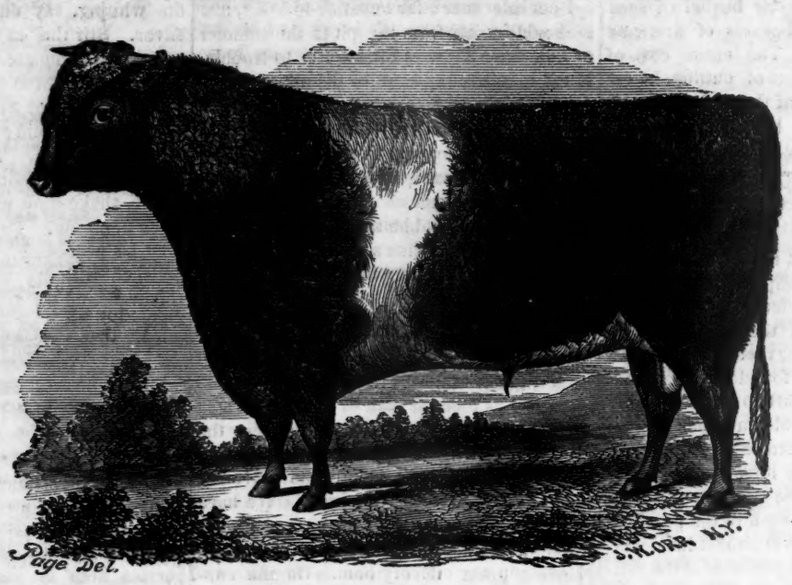
Permit me to fill out my sheet by making a suggestion relative to farming operations. Every farmer should keep a register or Journal made up daily, or at least weekly. It should contain the process adopted in the culture of his crops, such as the character of the soil selected for any particular crop, mode of manuring or fertilizing, the state of plowing, planting, sowing, the kind and quantity of seed per acre, the time of harvesting, and the quantity raised on any given area, together with the daily state of the weather, rainy, cloudy, fair, warm or cold, with the direction of the wind, with the first appearance and duration, and effect of destructive insects to crops, with any mode that might be adopted to prevent their ravages.

Such a journal to refer to, would be to the farmer, what the compass is to the mariner. He would then know without relying on treacherous memory, all favorable results, and the causes that produced them. He could also see all the failures and mistakes, and would be likely to ascertain wherein success did not attend his efforts. If much of the success of the farmer is derived from experience, let me ask what is experience? It is knowing precisely the past management, in connection with *every thing* that had an influence upon results, and profiting thereby. Can he retain all this in his memory? certainly not. The very causes mainly productive of the results, might not be retained; while other matters, having little or nothing to do with it might be, and operate as a guide for the future, leading in a wrong direction. Ask many farmers at the close of the year, how much they have made. They can tell nothing about it. They do not know whether they are advancing or retrograding. But ask him who keeps a journal, and notes down all his operations, and he can tell you whether he can afford to purchase his wife a new carpet, or send one of his daughters to a Seminary.

C. B. Rising.

"Mike," asked a man who was watching this sportsman's movements, "why don't you fire at those ducks—don't you see you have got the whole flock before your gun?"

"I know I have, but when I get a good aim at one, two or three others will swim right up between it and me."




## LORD VANE TEMPEST 2D.

Calved June 7th, 1853. Bred by J. C. Jackson, Newtown, Long Island. The property of the Brothers B. & C. S. Haines, Elizabeth, N. J. Sire, imported Lord Vane Tempest (10,469).—Dam, Nymph 2d, by 3d Duke of Cambridge, (5,941).—G. d., Nymph, by Bertram 2d, (3,144).—Gr. g. d., Nannette, by Patriot, (2,412).—Gr. gr. g. d., Nonpareil, by Young Denton, (963).—Gr. gr. gr. g. d., Arabella, by North Star, (460).—Gr. gr. gr. gr. g. d., Aurora, by Comet, (155).—Gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. g. d., ——, by Henry, (301).—Gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. g. d., ——, by Danby, (190).

## SALTING HAY AND SALTING STOCK.

*To the Editor of the American Agriculturist:*

A goodly proportion of the clover and grasses intended to be made into hay is already cut, cured, and stored away in stacks or barns. But there will be some second cuttings, and probably some late cuttings on meadows which have been depastured in the Spring, and for the benefit of those who have yet some hay to make during the present season, as well as hereafter, and cattle, sheep, &c., to salt every season and every week of their lives, I wish to submit a few suggestions which, I trust, may promote at once the comfort of many dumb animals, and the pecuniary interests of those who own them, and to whom Providence has committed the charge of their health and comfort.

I have been both surprised and sorry during the haying season of this year, as also in previous years, to find the practice pretty general of throwing from one to four quarts of salt on every load of hay after unloading it in barn or on stack. This is generally done at the close of unloading, so that one layer of the hay must be "grievously" salt while the bulk of it remains untouched by salt. The inevitable consequence of this will be that the animals to which the hay is fed will get every now and then during the Winter far more salt than they would naturally like, and far more than the system requires. This overdosing with salt will produce a thirst which cannot *in Winter* be easily allayed, or which may produce scouring and other uncomfortable and injurious consequences. In a word, both the comfort, and the health of the animals fed on hay thus mismanaged must be sacrificed.

During the Winter months stock generally take much less salt, when they have free access to it, than they do in the Summer, sheep, perhaps, excepted. I have known eight quarts of salt recommended to be put upon each ton of hay, and as much actually put on, and this amount, I am very sure, is a great deal more than a cow or ox would use, of its own free will, during the time occupied in eating up that quantity of hay.

If the salt put upon hay were sprinkled very carefully and *evenly* all through it, by having some one to throw about a teaspoonful or two on every forkful as put away in mow or stack, one portion of the objectionableness of the practice would be obviated. Still even then there would remain objections sufficient to condemn the practice, especially when a much more excellent way of salting stock may be easily adopted. This better way is to have a box or trough containing salt, or a mixture of salt, ashes, charcoal and a little sulphur, so covered up as to be safe from ordinary storms of rain or snow. This is the only way in which our domestic animals can get just as much salt as the system requires, and no more. If hay is salted, even in the most even way, the animals consuming it will get either more or less than the healthy demands of the system require. This much *reason* teaches, and it has been confirmed by *experience.*

Within a few years I have seen in the agricultural papers testimony in regard to the superiority of the latter practice over that, formerly adopted, of salting hay. Such testimony I have seen both from dairy and sheep farmers. The amount of this testimony is, that cattle and sheep have done better by having free access to salt than they formerly did on salted hay, and that this way of supplying salt is much better, for the thrift of all kinds of stock during the Summer, than the very common practice of salting them once a week.

With these convictions in regard to this matter, based upon testimony given both by reason and by experience, I cannot but utter a word of protest, or of caution at least, against the practice of salting hay, and against recommendations such as I have lately seen in journals of some reputation and authority. To advise farmers to salt their hay, and by no means to neglect it; to tell them that this will increase the value of the hay many times the cost of the salt, and that stock will be benefited thereby, is giving sanction to a wrong practice. There is, at least, a much better way. T——s.

Remarks.—We give the views of T——s at length, but must differ with him somewhat. We have heretofore cautioned haymakers against a *careless* use of salt—against compelling animals to eat a large amount *nolens volens*, (willing or unwilling;) but much experience as well as observation on this particular point leads us to still commend the use of salt. Our practice has been to put up hay before it is "dried to sticks," and to use a little salt, say four to ten quarts to the ton, according to its greenness. Usually four or five quarts is sufficient to exert a strongly antiseptic or preserving influence. We by no means "add it all upon the top of a load," but keep a bucket of fine pulverized salt at hand, and sprinkle a little evenly on every layer of hay put into the mow or stack. When the hay has become very dry before gathering, we have frequently brined it when "mowing away."

A correspondent once informed us that

he measured a quantity of fine salt (from Syracuse salt works) and placed it where his neat stock had free access to it. They, of their own accord, consumed on an average a pint of salt each, in 12 days, or about 2½ pints per month. This is, probably, much above the average, but when mingled with hay in its fresh state, salt in part enters into its composition, so to speak, and we very much doubt whether half a dozen quarts will produce any injurious effects. On the contrary, we believe there is far more danger of injury from musty hay, unpreserved with salt. Our own animals have flourished finely on even poor hay salted, and we have often brined it at feeding when it was put up without salt, and had become a little musty. We have fed many tons of wheat and oat straw to neat stock, sprinkling it over well with weak, fresh-made, brine. (Brine from meat should never be used as it is poisonous.) We do not remember to have lost an animal, or to have had one "scour." On the contrary they have all been usually found in good heart and good condition on the opening of Spring.

One other fact may be stated in this connection. Along the sea-coast farmers find their cattle to improve by a frequent feed of salt hay. "The salt meadow hay" is as saline as the inland hay with twenty or thirty quarts of Syracuse salt added to the load.—[Ed.

## SALT TO DESTROY WORMS.

The following from the Germantown Telegraph, may be good, though we are not prepared to vouch for the statements: "A weak brine, not exceeding the strength of sea water, proves a remedy for the "squash destroyer," one of the insiduous and perserving, as well as voraciously destructive enemies with which the gardener and fruit grower is called to contend. It is also a most effectual preventive of aphides, or plant lice, vermin which prey upon the cabbage and turnip tribes. In every instance of the application of brine to those vegetables that has fallen under our observation, its success has been complete. No injury need be apprehended from a very liberal application, say one quart to a plant, if the solution be of the strength indicated.

All the cabbage tribe are liable to be attacked and fatally injured by minute maggots, resembling, very nearly, the maggots in cheese, and which are doubtless the larva of some fly. There is another enemy, also, by which they are frequently infested—a small grub, similar in many respects to those found in corn and potatoe hills, and which not unfrequently prove very destructive. Salt water applied to the hills will have a tendancy to arrest their depredations, and if the application be repeated frequently, say one, two, or three days, it will effectually destroy or drive them off.

The water, however, should not be allowed to come in contact with the foliage, in this instance, but should be applied to the soil immediately around the stalks, but without coming in actual contact with them. To destroy the first named insect, it may be applied in a state sufficiently dilute to admit of a perfect ablution of every part of the foliage; but, as we said before, care must be taken not to make it too strong, or it will destroy the plant. Every cook knows or ought to know, that the washing of cabbage, lettuce, spinach, &c., in salt water before cooking or preparing for the table, is sure to expel every species of insect which so frequently seeks a habitation or a shelter in these vegetables.

## CUTTING GRASS AND GRAIN EARLY.

It is now pretty well established, not only on chemical principles, but by oft-repeated experiment and observation, that all crops designed as food for man or beast should be gathered before full maturity. Grass, while still green, contains a large proportion of starch, sugar and gum, which furnish direct nutriment; but these substances are changed to hard, indigestable, woody fibre as the crop ripens. The same holds true of all kinds of grain. Every one is familiar with the sweet taste of soft corn or wheat, owing to the amount of sugar contained at that period of growth. Gum and starch are likewise abundant. If the maturing process be suddenly arrested at this period, these substances are preserved unchanged, while, if allowed to fully ripen, a considerable portion of them is transformed into the hard, woody husk or bran. The main point to be looked to is, not to cut grain before sufficient maturity is attained to prevent shrinkage or a loss of weight. *Seed* grain may well be left to its natural ripening upon the stalk.

Grass should be cut as soon as the seed is set, or immediately after flowering is over—clover should be cut soon after the full bloom is attained.

A large number of experiments on wheat point to about ten days before full maturity as the best time for cutting. One of the best set of experiments we have seen recorded was made by an English farmer, Mr. Hannam, of Yorkshire. He made five successive cuttings from the same field, with the following results:

| Cuttings. | Days before Maturity. | Products of 100 lbs. of Grain. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Fine Flour. | Seconds. | Bran. |
| 1 | 30 days. | 75 lbs. | 7 lbs. | 17 lbs. |
| 2 | 21 days. | 76 lbs. | 7 lbs. | 16 lbs. |
| 3 | 14 days. | 80 lbs. | 5 lbs. | 13 lbs. |
| 4 | 2 days. | 77 lbs. | 7 lbs. | 14 lbs. |
| 5 | 0 days. | 73 lbs. | 11 lbs. | 15 lbs. |

We have not at hand the relative weight of grain gathered at each cutting, but other experiments give also the largest yield for cuttings corresponding with No. 3. In the above example the flour from No. 3 was superior to the others. A practical rule for gathering wheat, corn and other grains is to commence the cutting just when the kernels will yield to a moderate pressure between the thumb nails.—[Ed.

A Frenchman, learning English, and anxious to say something very striking, in parting from the lady of his heart, carefully consulted his dictionary, and there finding that "*to pickle*" meant "*to preserve*," bid her farewell with the emphatic exclamation "may Heaven pickle you?"

# Garden, Orchard, Lawn, &c.

## FIVE THOUSAND STRAWBERRY BEDS.

There are among our readers some who are confined entirely to the narrow, crowded streets of cities, and who only read the American Agriculturist to revive the associations of earlier days, or to be prepared for an anticipated hegira to the country in the future. Others of this class take this journal for its articles relating to household economy. But after deducting all of these, we estimate that what we now write will be read by about FIVE THOUSAND owners or cultivators of a large or small plot of ground. In looking over the subjects requiring attention for this month the thought occurred to us, Is every one of these five thousand persons, who are generally the heads of families, supplied with the cheap luxury of a strawberry plot? We have fancied the enjoyment that must have been afforded, say at the dinner or tea hour on any pleasant day of June, when—the heavier dishes having been dispatched—on five thousand tables have appeared five thousand heaping bowls filled with luscious, home-grown strawberries, and home-made cream enough to float them in standing hard by. Such a thought is enough to make any one enjoy himself, for the time being at least, especially if he chance to be one of the five thousand.

But we are sorry so pleasant a flight of fancy must be spoiled by a recurrence to what is the real truth, viz.: that probably not over one in five really possesses what we would fain have fancied before them—that dish of *good*, home-grown strawberries. Perchance not one in ten. We doubt not, nearly every family has had a "mess" or two of small wildlings, gathered by the children after a long hunt over the pasture field, or by trampling down the grass of a meadow already too poor to suffer such additional hard treatment. But such berries are not what we have in mind, not what every one is entitled to, and may easily secure, viz.: large, delicious, cultivated berries, in short, "strawberries that are strawberries."

Mr. Barry stated a truism which has come to be a proverb almost, when he said, "Any one who can manage a crop of corn or potatoes can, if he will, grow strawberries." In like manner, Mr. A. J. Downing has beautifully remarked that "Ripe, blushing strawberries, eaten from the plant, or served with sugar and cream, are certainly Arcadian dainties with a true paradisiacal flavor; and, fortunately, they are so easily grown that the poorest owner of a few feet of ground may have them in *abundance*.

If all this be true, as it most certainly is, why is it that so few persons grow strawberries? Why is it that the pleasant fancy we were just now indulging has little real foundation? We suspect the reason lies just here. Not one in ten have the remotest idea of the ease and cheapness with which strawberries can be cultivated. With this long introduction we offer a few short simple suggestions for the "berryless," with the earnest desire that When next June

comes round, and our present number of readers is doubled, as we have every reason to expect will be the case, there may then be among them all, at least FIVE THOUSAND STRAWBERRY BEDS.

WHEN—WHERE—AND HOW TO GROW STRAWBERRIES.

*When.*—They may be set out at almost any season. We prefer about the first of May for this latitude—earlier South and later North. But the month of August or the fore part of September will answer just as well, and with a little more care in transplanting and watering, quite as well as early in the Spring. Plants set out the first of this month will yield a pretty full crop next year, while those of later setting will produce somewhat. We have gathered a moderate supply the present season from a plot planted the 8th day of last October. We repeat then, any time will do, but if a supply of berries is desired next season, the earlier now the better.

*Location and Soil.*—Any place, except a low, wet, swamp, or barren, sandy hill will *do*, but a sandy or light loam, moist but not wet, is the best for a soil; and a surface sloping towards the south produces the earliest fruit, especially if it be protected from cold breezes by a close, high board fence on the west, north and east. A thick border of live hedge, or shrubbery of any kind will afford partial protection. For later berries a northern slope should be chosen. Those who have a variety of locations to choose from may secure both early and late crops. But few have this choice. To such we say, take any plot you can spare in the corner of a garden, or of the field if need be. If it can be deeply underdrained all the better, no matter how dry the land is, for air circulating from the drains up through the soil is quite beneficial to the crop, for sundry reasons. However, draining is *not* indispensable. Strawberries will grow without it, unless in a place subject to stagnant water.

*Preparing the Ground.*—Clear the surface of grass, weeds, and weed seeds as much as possible. Dig up the soil *deeply*, stirring it a foot and a half in depth at least. If the surface soil is rich, mix it partly with the under or sub-soil. If not rich, spade into the subsoil some well rotted manure, or rotten chips or leaves. Strawberries require much water, and when the soil is prepared deeply the roots will penetrate down far enough to find moisture even during a drouth. If the land is moderately rich, a little ashes, lime and salt may be mixed with it, while it is being spaded and finely pulverized. If the soil be poor, it should be treated to a fair coating, well stirred in, either of rotten turf or of good surface soil from elsewhere. Decayed leaves are also excellent. Well rotted manures of any kind may be used in small quantities. Too much of any strong animal manure is apt to induce too great a growth of vines at the expense of fruit. Let it be borne in mind that the soil should be thoroughly prepared by deep spading, and finely pulverizing it, as it cannot well be worked after the plants are under way. Here "a stitch in time will save nine." Two or three hours work of a man will prepare a bed large enough to supply a family with fruit during the entire season of bearing.

*Selection of Varieties.*—If a new hand at the business, get of the nearest nurseryman, for the first bed, one or more of the most easily obtainable of the following varieties: Hovey's Seedling, McAvoy's Superior, Burr's New Pine, or Crimson Cone. If more than one kind is used, set them in separate rows, and whether one or more of these four kinds be taken, as they are all pistillate or female plants, be sure to set a short row upon one side of the bed of a few staminate or male plants, say Longworth's Prolific, or of the Large Early Scarlet or Iowas. If you can only take the trouble to get one kind of plants, let it be Longworth's Prolific, as this is partly hermaphrodite, and will bear of its own accord.

*Setting the Plants.*—These should be put out in rows, say 18 to 24 inches apart, and the plants 10 to 12 inches from each other in the row. Before taking them up for removal, wet the ground thoroughly around them, and keep as much earth remaining upon them as may be. Just after a heavy rain is the best time for transplanting, though it may be done at any time if sufficient care be taken to wet the ground well, not merely sprinkle it, and repeat a thorough watering often enough to keep the soil well moistened. Set boards up by the rows to shield them from the sun's direct rays, for a few days after planting. It is advisable to cover the surface between the rows close up to the plants with tan-bark or leaves, or with fresh-cut grass, and allow this to remain there. Tan-bark is thought to be the best. When cold weather comes on, cover the bed with say two inches of straw, old hay, or even leaves, to protect them during Winter. For further treatment see our Calendar of Operations from month to month, and the article in our June number. For fuller particulars as to soil, planting, varieties, &c., see our issue for March last, and also Pardee's Strawberry Manual.

For a bed 20 feet square the whole work we have indicated will scarcely amount to a day's time, and who would not give that much to have a large supply of firstrate, home-grown berries. The job will be a pleasant and short one when you once set about it. Put it down upon the programme for work that *must* be attended to early this month, then attend to it, and about next June you will thank us for urging this matter upon you now. Who speaks for one of these FIVE THOUSAND STRAWBERRY BEDS?—ED.

TAKE CARE OF FALLEN FRUIT.—Never permit green fruit to decay on the soil beneath the trees. In every apple, pear, plum and cherry, which is prematurely cast, there exist a minute insect which eats its way out in time, and becomes the source of evil to the succeeding crop. Gather all up and either feed them to your domestic animals, or dispose of them in some way which will secure you against the results which must necessarily ensue from neglect. Swine turned into orchards the last of June, and permitted to have access till the fruit is gathered against insects by destroying the wormy fruit that produces them.

## WORMS IN APPLES.

THE APPLE WORM OR CODLING MOTH, (*carpocapsa pomonalla.*)

A correspondent writing from Jackson, Mich., says that fruit growing is the principal business of the farmers in his vicinity, but the depredations of the apple worm offer material obstacles to the orchardist. During some years, and especially in 1854, the crop in many orchards was lessened at least one half. He thinks that if any method can be devised for preserving the fruit from this destructive insect it will be an immense boon to the pomologist. In a Post Script, Mr. Cook adds, "Having a leisure moment and not knowing whether you have ever been favored with a sight of one of these pests, I enclose three specimens with the hope that they will come to hand in good condition. And that you may have no doubt as to the genuineness of these, I will state that I have repeatedly taken the worms from the apple, put them in a glass jar where they remained during the transition which was from one to two weeks, according to the temperature of the weather. Thus what Mr. Cole conjectured we have demonstrated over and over, to be a fact, viz.; that some come out soon and produce a second generation the same season. * * * By the way I would like very much to ascertain how it is in other sections, whether they are on the increase or decrease."

D. C.

The specimens came to hand in good order, and we at once recognized them as very familiar acquaintances. We have met them wherever we have traveled during many years past. Our impression is that they are not quite so abundant this year, as they were in 1854 and previously. They are the moths of the apple-worm, or rather a caterpillar, the insect that enters the apple itself is a true caterpillar.

These moths are seen at various times during the month of June and July, generally appearing first about the middle of June. They are sometimes seen in the evening trying to escape outward through the window, having been brought into the house with the fruit, in the caterpillar state. They can be distinguished from all other moths by a large oval, brown spot, edged with bright copper color, on the hinder margin of each of the fore wings. The fore wings, when seen at a distance have the appearance of brown watered silk, upon which a close examination show numerous gray and brown lines crossing each other. The head and thorax (chest) are grayish brown; the abdomen and hind wings, satin yellowish brown. The wings of the full grown moth expand three-fourths of an inch.

During the evenings of June and July, these moths drop their eggs one by one in the eye or hollow of the blossom end of the fruit, where the skin is most tender. Early fruit

suffers more from their attacks than later varieties. The eggs hatch in a few days when the minute worms, which are of a whitish color with a black head, at once commence to cut the apple, working towards the core. They attain their full size in about three weeks assuming in the mean time a flesh or brownish color, and have burrowed to the core or gone through the apple in various directions causing it to fall prematurely.

The worms usually leave the fruit very soon after it falls from the tree, if indeed they have not already left, and find their way into crevices in the bark of the tree, or in other sheltered situations where they envelop themselves in a silken shroud or cocoon much like tissue paper in appearance. This retreat is in most cases their winter habitation.

Some of the earlier worms, however, change to the chrysalis state very soon after weaving their shroud, and in a few days come forth winged and lay their eggs for a second generation, thus producing worm-eaten apples in the fall.

PREVENTIVE.

During the latter part of June, and the first of July, when the moths or millers are very abundant, kindle bonfires of shavings, or what is better, prepare torches by winding tow upon sticks, and dipping them in tar. Place these in various parts of the orchard, and light them at night. Vast numbers of the deluded insects, will be attracted by the flame and become their own destroyers.

Another method is to partially fill open wide mouthed bottles with a mixture of molasses, vinegar, and water, and suspend them in the branches of trees, when moths, beetles, and various other insects will be attracted, some by the sweets, and others by the acid, all finding a "watery grave." The bottles will want emptying and replenishing often. Downing mentions an amateur acquaintance of his who in one season caught more than three bushels of insects of different kinds by this method, and preserved his garden almost entirely from their attacks in any shape.

Birds should be protected and encouraged by the fruit grower, as they render him far more service by preying upon the insects which destroy his finest fruits, than injury by picking a few of his cherries, therefore "Spare the birds." Bats also feed especially upon the millers which are flying about at night, thus rendering themselves a friend to the farmer.

Old cloths may be put in the crotches and branches of trees, which will afford a good harbor for the moths to spin in, and by removing and burning them or dipping them in boiling water, hundreds of the chrysalids will be destroyed.

The early fallen fruit should be picked up each morning and boiled or fed out at once; hogs and sheep will assist in this if allowed the range of the orchard. Poultry will destroy many of the worms as they leave the fruit.

One other method is to scrape the rough bark from the trees early in the spring which will remove large numbers of the cocoons, and thus destroy the future brood in embryo.—[Ed.

## PRACTICAL HINTS ON PRESERVING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

SELF-SEALING OR AIR-TIGHT CANS.

In our last issue we referred to the "self-sealing" cans, and stated that we had concluded to give them a trial the present year. Recently we had a lengthy conversation with Mr. S., an intelligent gentleman who had the time, means, and inclination to give these cans a full trial last year. He states that for the sweeter varieties of cherries, for peaches, and for sweet fruits generally, they gave the highest satisfaction; but with currants and other strongly acid (sour) fruits they failed entirely, as the acids invariably eat through the cans. Tomatoes kept beautifully without a case of failure, and this fruit preserved came out of the cans at different periods, not only in an excellent state of preservation, but it tasted quite as good as that fresh picked from the vines. This superior flavor may be owing to their being eaten at a time when fresh fruit is not obtainable. Mr. S. says he has not succeeded in preserving green corn, peas, beans, or other articles of this class. His experience is different from that of some others, and thus far those we have conversed with appear to be about equally divided as to the utility of the tin vessels, for either green vegetables or acid fruits—some having succeeded with them, while others, with apparently an equal degree of skill and care have signally failed. We repeat the caution offered last month, to invariably close every can perfectly with wax. The screw and India rubber collar may make a can nearly air-tight, but these are not to be depended upon. Beeswax is quite as good as any compound preparation that can be made.

OTHER METHODS OF PRESERVING.

Everybody knows how to *dry* fruit, or at least his wife does. Green corn is not dried as often as it should be. We have had all the present season a good supply of green peas, that were picked green in Germany last year, dried and brought in that condition to this country. We have been unable to learn the method pursued there in drying them. Can any of our readers inform us?

A method of drying peaches, apples, &c., not much in use, is to be commended. Let them be pared and grated or mashed to a pulp, and then spread out on plates and dried into thin sheets. This is an excellent plan for "curing" tomatoes, peaches, &c. The drying can be done in an oven kept at a low heat. It is better to add a little sugar and cook them somewhat before drying. We prefer the addition of a small quantity of salt to tomatoes dried thus—not enough to affect the taste, but about as much as would ordinarily be used in cooking them.

Well ripened fruit will keep well in cans, or dried, without much cooking, but all unmatured articles should be cooked. The want of care in commencing the preserving process just at the time of maturity is the source of much loss. If too ripe fermentation commences and is likely to continue.

FRUIT JARS.

One of the best things for putting down preserved fruits cheaply, is a well-covered, *well-glazed*, stoneware jar, holding from one to two quarts. We have several of these, of two quarts capacity, which we think the next best thing to the self-sealing tin cans for any kind of fruits, and better than the latter for acid fruits. They are seven to eight inches high, and five to six inches internal diameter. They have a close fitting cover about four inches in diameter, which sets down into them upon a flange or neck nearly an inch from the top.

Whatever article is to be preserved is cooked in the usual manner of preparing it for the tin cans. The jar is then heated quite up to the temperature of boiling water, and the fruit boiling hot poured in, filling it just up to the bottom of the cover. The cover, which has previously been prepared with a piece of cotton cloth dipped in melted wax and placed upon its under side and extending over the edge all around, is then placed upon the fruit and firmly pressed down. A layer of beeswax is then poured around the edge and over the top, and cooled by applying a cloth wrung out of cold water. As soon as the wax begins to harden, it is pressed down around the rim of the cover with the fingers, care being taken that the liquid that may have oozed out in pressing it down, does not prevent the perfect adhesion of the wax both to the cover and jar. Before the jar is entirely cold a little more melted wax is put upon the most exposed parts.

We do not claim that this process is as perfect as that adopted in the use of the screw-covered "air-tight" tin cans, but it has some advantages. The stone jars of good quality can usually be obtained where the tin cans are not accessible. The well-glazed vessels are not acted upon by any acid in the fruit. The wide opening of the jars renders it easy to preserve the large fruits, such as peaches, in a whole state. The stone jars are quite cheap; a dozen of superior quality cost us $1,50.

There is a manifest advantage in the use of small jars over the larger sizes, for all kinds of preserves, as the first cost of the former is but a little greater, proportionally, while if those holding one or two quarts are used, only that amount of fruit need be opened at any one time.

We say then, those who can, may well provide themselves with some of the tin cans for tomatoes and sweet fruits, getting jars for the tart kinds; and all may easily procure *small* jars enough to supply themselves with the luxury of fresh fruits the year round.—[Ed.

A Hopeful Youth.—"You want a flogging, that's what you do," said a parent to his unruly son. "I know it, dad, but I'll try to get along without it."

## THE SQUASH BUG.

July 15, 1856.

*To the Editor of the American Agriculturist:*

Enclosed I send you specimens of an insect which just now threatens a total destruction of the squash vines, and in many cases even those of the pumpkin, I find them especially on my winter squashes, where from their numbers both of full grown insects and nests of eggs, I very much fear that on a large patch, not a vine will be left.

I send you four specimens which, had I not examined them attentively, I should say were at least three distinct insects, but I have watched them closely for two years, and have actually seen the largest bug in the act of depositing its eggs upon the under side of the squash leaf, in patches of from 10 to 25 or 30 in number. I have also watched the eggs as they hatched a yellowish porcupine looking worm, which almost immediately commences its depredations by apparently eating away all the cellular substance, leaving the fibrous portion to wither and dry up as though scorched. They continue to feed and increase in size until they are about one-fourth of an inch in length and from six to ten days old, when they undergo another transformation and assume the form of a bug like the turtle back beetle enclosed, which is more destructive than when in the worm or caterpillar state.

They are now exceedingly voracious, commencing upon one edge of the leaf, and scarcely quitting it until a large part is eaten away and withered as stated above.

I have attempted to destroy them in this stage by going over the vines with a dish of hot water, and scalding them by immersion, but the process is a slow one and the numbers scarcely seem to diminish although I have repeated the process daily.

Can any one tell me how to rid my vines from such unwelcome and vicious intruders?

T. C.

Remarks.—The specimens arrived in good order and are at once recognized as the genuine Squash-bug, (*coreus tristis*, of the order Hemiptera heteroptera). Our correspondent describes the habits of the insect very accurately. By far the easiest method of protecting the vines is to search for the full grown bugs (largest of the specimens sent,) which is a dark or rusty colored bug about ½ of an inch long, and destroy them previous to laying their eggs, by which means a whole brood is annihilated at once.

They may be found at almost any time during the month of July, and even into August on the main stalk of the vine near the ground, or else upon the ground where they endeavor to escape observation. Being of a dusky color they are not always readily discovered. As they lay several litters of eggs during the season, it is always better to destroy them early, but in case they escape observation previous to laying, the eggs may readily be destroyed by pinching out that part of the leaf upon which they are found.

A little time spent each day in hunting the insects previous to laying, and their eggs when laid, will save much after labor in staying their ravages and preserve the vines from destruction.

We found these depredators in large numbers on our vines from the 10th to the 15th of July, and succeeded in saving the vines by a very little labor such as we have recommended.—[Ed.

## PURSLAIN.

"Mean as purslain," is a Yankee proverb, which describes both the plant, and a certain class of men. It is now abundant in all places in the garden, in the rows of carrots and onions, among the squash vines, under the spreading corn, wherever there is a patch of dirt not touched with the hoe. Cut it up by the roots, and unless you carry it off out of the garden, you have gained very little. A slight rain will reinvigorate it, and after a few days your purslain will be as green as ever. Turn it bottom upward, and it will not die, unless the sun actually crisps it. Even when wilted and perfectly dead to appearance, it will surprise you with new life after a few days neglect. If allowed to go to seed, it will soon stock a garden for a whole generation. There is no end to its progeny. One plant, with its one mean little root in the ground will sprawl over a patch of ground as big as a bushel. A pig weed, when plucked up, will die a decent death, as if it belonged to a mortal race, but this mean thing is as vital in every part as Milton's fallen spirits, and about as vile.

It is a sponge upon the soil of the garden, humble and obscure, but all the while draining the life out of it, in a very sly way like a vegetable vampyre. Its meanness in this respect is an apt type of certain specimens of humanity. There is nothing honest and manly about them. They do nothing praise worthy, render to the world no equivalent for the manifold service, which society renders them. They are mean as purslain.

It is hard to get rid of, and in this respect it reminds one of certain human bores, that infest all communities. They greet you in the morning and bore you until you invite them to lend a hand, when they guess it is about time they were going. Thinking you are rid of them for the day, they drop in again at noon. They will not take a hint, but rob you of time. They are mean as purslain.

But we have not time to apply the proverb. The great business now is to apply the hoe to the purslain, rake it up in heaps, and carry it to the pig stye. We believe it has never been known to sprout under a pigs nose, or in the heat of a compost heap. If fermented it dies, and the seeds are destroyed. Apply the hoe and rake, boys, and clear the garden of this mean weed.—[Ed.

Improved Currants.—We received a basket of very large, nearly uniform size, and finely flavored red currants, from Mr. Funnel, of Huntington, L. I., with the promise of the detailed management with his bushes, which has brought them up to the present high standard, in size and quality. We shall be happy to place the statement of Mr. F. before our readers.—[Ed.

## TOMATOES—SUPPORTING AND SHORTENING-IN.

Few gardens are now found unsupplied with tomatoes, but very few persons take any pains to *cultivate* them. The vines are usually left to straggle *ad libitum*. This is both bad economy and bad taste. If tomatoes are planted in rows, a convenient plan is to put up stakes on both sides of each row, and nail on horizontal strips or slats to keep the vines perpendicular. They may be carried up to the hight of three to five feet. By this means the vines will show much better, especially when covered with ripened fruit clustering thickly upon the sides. The fruit itself will be much superior to that matured on the ground and in the shade. Strong twine or wires may be substituted for the horizontal slats. A cheaper process of supporting tomatoes is to bush them, in the same manner that beans or peas are treated. Our own tomatoes are planted around the border of the garden and trained upon the fence, the vines being upheld by strips of leather, doubled around the stalks and fastened to the fence with small nails.

Tomatoes are also benefitted by *shortening-in*. Three-fourths of the mature fruit is produced upon a small part of the vine nearest to the root, say one-third or one-fourth of its length. It is recommended to stop the further development of vines after a fair supply of fruit is set, by clipping off the vines growing beyond. The clipping should not be carried too far, as a supply of foliage is required to gather food from the air. One of the most successful cultivators in our acquaintance made it a rule to let no vine extend beyond four feet from its root.—[Ed.

## THE CURCULIO SMOKED OUT AT LAST.

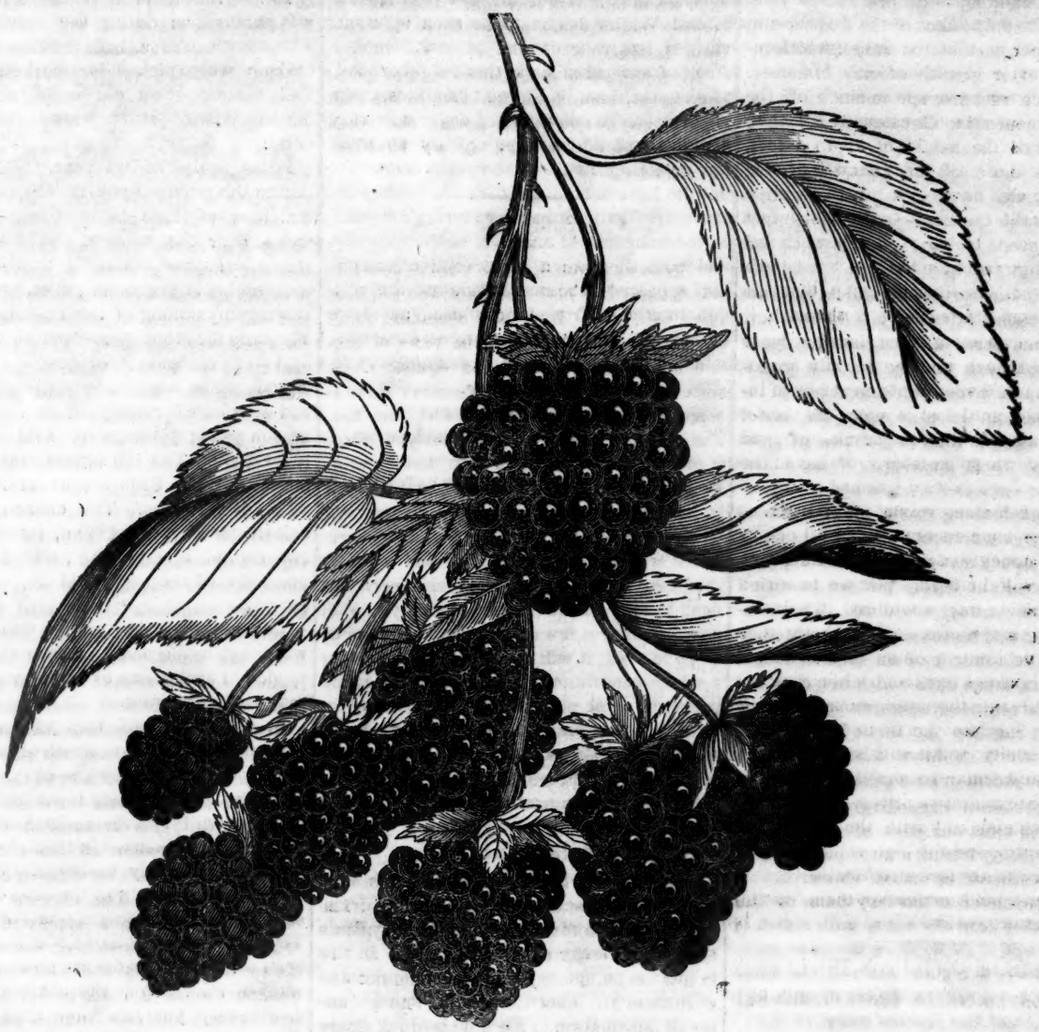
Sometime since we announced that the Kentucky Horticultural Society had offered a premium of five hundred dollars for a cheap and effectual remedy against the Curculio. Several have already been proposed, of which the following, published in the Louisville Journal, has the merits of cheapness and simplicity at least, and it is said to be effectual. Here it is with the proposer's specification:—

I take an old tin pan that is worn out or unfit for other use, put some coals from the fire into it, and lay on strong tobacco and smoke the tree and young plums well. One nail through the bottom of the pan into the end of a stick or pole five or six feet in length, is sufficient, so that it can be raised handily and carried about the tree and through the branches. Care must be taken not to have a blaze. This should be repeated about once a week for three weeks, after the plum is formed from the blossom.

Thomas T. Glenn.

Niles, Berrien county, Mich.

Remember that one weed going to seed now will sow a square yard for next season



**New Rochelle, Or Lawton Blackberry.**

## THE NEW BLACKBERRY.

Above we present an illustration of this comparatively new variety of Blackberry, which we have so strongly commended to the attention of our readers during the past two years. We think no one will be surprised at our good opinion of this fruit, when we inform them that the above cut gives a fair representation of the *actual size*, as well as of the general appearance of a cluster of berries no larger than many we have seen, handled and tasted. As we stated last year, notwithstanding the extraordinary size of the fruit—30 to 40 of the *medium* size berries filling a pint measure, as we have repeatedly proved by trial—still it has a delicious flavor, and it contains comparatively very few seeds. The great productiveness, the easy culture, and the hardiness of the plant adapt it to general cultivation, in almost all soils and in most locations. We are in no way interested in the sale of this plant, not yet having enough for home consumption, but we think every one of our readers who may be led by our representations to secure at least half a dozen or more plants the coming Autumn will be positively benefited thereby. We are glad to learn from our advertising columns that there is a much larger supply of plants offered for sale than heretofore, and that the prices are reasonable. It will not be difficult for five or six or more neighbors to club together and get fifty or a hundred plants at the lowest rates. By this plan the expense of transportation will also be light.

We advise FALL transplanting as the best for blackberry vines, though, except at the far South, those planted early in the Spring will thrive well. We set out seven plants on the 20th of May, the present year, four of which are growing at this date. The other three have no leaves upon them, though two are still green at the lower part of the stalk.

A word as to the hardiness of the plant:

Happening in SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., on the 24th ult., we took a ramble over the grounds of Messrs. GEORGE SEYMOUR & Co., where, in 1854, we first saw the New-Rochelle or Lawton Blackberry growing in large quantities, at which time we described it at some length in Vol. XII. at page 321. We found that this year SEYMOUR & Co. have full SIX ACRES of young vines, all in vigorous growth, notwithstanding the severe cold they were subjected to last Winter. Most of the wood formed last Summer was cut down the past Spring, in order to induce the starting of young vines from the roots, to meet the increasing demand for plants. Still we found scattered here and there a sufficient number of old plants to show that they have lost none of their reputation for perpetual bearers. At the date above named, (24th ult.,) the berries had commenced ripening and the vines were literally loaded down with large clusters. Single canes contained from forty to seventy-five and even more, of clusters as large as the one figured in the cut at the head of this article. We should ourselves hardly credit this statement at second hand.

In regard to the effects of the last Winter, we learn that they stood the cold much better than the wild varieties, growing near by, and under similar circumstances. Mr. SEYMOUR informed us that many of the larger canes were nipped at the top, and some of them were killed down to the surface of the snow, though wherever the last year's growth was not cut down to make way for the young plants we found a sufficiency of

live wood remaining to furnish a large yield of fruit. The only effect of the frost was to kill the upper part of the canes, which induced a heavier growth of *side* branches. Mr. SEYMOUR recommends to pinch off the top of the canes in all cases where they have obtained the height of 3½ to 4 feet, which leads to a much fuller growth of side branches as well as of fruit. If this course is not pursued the canes grow 6 or 8 feet high, and even higher, and when loaded with fruit they are more liable to bend down if unsupported. During nine years that this plant has been fruited by Mr. SEYMOUR it has shown no variation in bearing from year to year, and though growing entirely unprotected in open fields, it has never been injured by cold until last Winter, and then it suffered much less than the peach, pear, and many of the evergreen trees growing in the same field.

A CHANCE FOR A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

Above we have recommended all of our readers to procure a few plants for home use. We will here add that we believe a few enterprising men would find it a decidedly paying investment, to secure three to five acres or more of suitable land in the vicinity of some of our larger cities, and engage in producing this fruit for market. It sold readily last year for 25 to 50 cents per quart in this city, and it will be a long time before it can become so abundant as not to bring very remunerative prices. It has been tried for wine-making with the most satisfactory results, and the high value set upon "blackberry wine for medicinal purposes" will call for a large amount of this fruit for its manufacture.—[ED.

## THE EFFECTS OF COLD UPON THE LAWTON OR NEW ROCHELLE BLACKBERRY; RED CEDAR, &C.

NEW-ROCHELLE, July 15, 1856.

*To the Editor of the American Agriculturist:*

The low temperature of the past Winter was destructive to trees and plants that have hitherto survived all changes—and it is not surprising that in some localities the blackberry should be injured. I had several acres crowded with plants, and in taking up many thousand in the Spring I in no instance found them "killed down to the ground." The extremities of the canes being the latest growth of the season, were in some cases killed, but not below the point to which I recommend cultivators of these plants to prune them. I visited the grounds of Messrs. George Seymour & Co., (which you have heretofore described,) to ascertain the effects of cold upon their plants, and from what I saw, and from the evidence of Mr. Seymour, I am convinced that under every vicissitude of climate and variation of soil this blackberry remains true to the original, and that the genuine plants are more hardy than the wild varieties, and will endure without protection the coldest climate, and all who keep the true variety, unmixed with seedlings or the wild upright plants which abound everywhere, will give the same testimony.

When the effects of the low temperature of last Winter began to be seen upon our various hardy trees and plants, I took a stroll of several miles in this neighborhood, to examine them in different localities. The effect upon the common red cedar was very peculiar and destructive, equally so upon low or high ground. The vitality seems not only to have been destroyed, but the sap entirely dried out; sometimes a single branch, or the branches on one side, or the top only, and sometimes in a larger collection, one half appeared to be unscathed, and the residue totally destroyed or injured as above described. But the dead or injured trees are mingled in with the healthy, without any regard to the aspect or locality.

Respectfully yours,

WM. LAWTON.

## A COUPLE OF RASPBERRY PATCHES—A LARGE AND A SMALL ONE—HOW TO GROW RASPBERRIES.

Happening into the market stand of Messrs. Hawley, Smith and Carman the other morning, we were so much pleased with a lot of Antwerp Raspberries, and with what we heard of the plot they came from, that we struck a 'bee line' for South Norwalk, Conn. to hunt up the grower, Mr. Samuel Seymour, a young farmer some 22 or 23 years old, and who is yet upon the old homestead. (We mention this fact for the benefit of other young men.)

We found the 'raspberry patch' to consist of just 100 square rods, (not 100 rods square,) or five-eighths of an acre. The ground was uniformly covered with plants all just up to our eyes, (we stand 5 feet 10 in low heeled boots,) and we could not find a fruitless hill upon the whole. As a matter of information to the novice in raspberry growing, and its profits, we proceed to give the history of this plot.

*The soil* was a very stony one on a side hill. Without estimating the countless loads of stones removed in times past, one hundred cartloads were taken off to prepare it for the raspberries. This was in the fall of 1852. Twelve cartloads of manure were then worked into the surface. This manure consisted of barn-yard manure composted or rotted with swamp muck.

November 1852 the plants were set out, four in the hill, and the hills four feet apart each way. The canes or stalks when transplanted were about three feet in hight. They were immediately bent down and covered with one to two inches of soil. In the Spring they were uncovered 'just before the peach trees were in full blossom.' The canes were then raised up and tied to small stakes set in the center of each hill. They were afterwards cultivated 'just like corn,' the cultivator and hoe being used to keep the weeds down and the ground loose and level. The plot yielded 440 pint baskets of fruit the first season, (1853). When the bearing season was over the old canes were cut off close to the ground and the stakes taken up. In the Fall, before the ground froze, the young plants were bent down and covered.

In the Spring of 1854 the same course was pursued, as during the previous year. The season was a bad one and only 226 baskets were picked for market. In the Fall, cutting down old wood and covering the young plants, were again resorted to.

In the Spring of last year, (1855) in addition to the previous cultivation, a coating or mulching of three loads of salt hay was spread over the surface. This kept down weeds and saved nearly all trouble of hoeing, and kept the ground moist, besides preventing any soiling of the fruit during rain. The crop for 1855 amounted to 5,026 pint baskets, which sold for $360. Considerable quantities were also consumed at home, and distributed among friends. The same season young plants were sold amounting to $176 50. The 100 square rods thus produced in 1855 $536 50, or at the rate of $858 40 per acre. The entire expense of culture, picking, marketing, interest of land and capital invested, &c., was $125. Net proceeds of the plot $411 50, or $658 40 per acre.

Last fall the usual cutting and covering were again pursued. The mulching was spaded in at the time of burying, and formed part of the covering.

In the Spring of this year (1856) the ground received a new mulch of salt hay, and to this date very few weeds have grown through it. Straw, bog hay, saw dust, spent tan, &c., will answer as well as the salt hay, which was used in this case because more conveniently procured. We cannot estimate the amount of the crop the present season, as the 'gathering is still going on. To this date (July 24) 4,600 baskets have been sold. The plants are now suffering for want of rain. Since the old plants are cut down every year, and new ones take their places, there is no reason why such a plot should not continue in good bearing for any length of time. The picking is done by boys at one cent a quart, at which price they make 40 to 62½ cents per day.

As stated above, these are the *pure* Antwerp variety. The fruit is not quite as large and 'juicy' as the Fastolf, but it is much firmer, and therefore bears marketing better where they are to be carried far. For *home* use we give the preference to the Fastolf. Mr. Seymour sends them to market in pint baskets and quart boxes. We have seen tin cans used the present season, but the berries do not keep as well in these as in open baskets. Berries in baskets sell a little higher and more readily than when in wooden boxes.

RASPBERRY PLOT NO. 2—FASTOLFS.

One of our 'right hand' men in the Agriculturist office, having looked over the above in type, proposes to add something about his 'patch' of berries, or rather, we propose to have him do so, as we can vouch for the accuracy of his statements, as well as for those of Mr. Seymour, given above. Plot No. 2 consist of only 2½ square rods or 612 square feet, located in a small garden. The plants are of the Fastolf variety, set in rows 3½ feet apart, and the canes about 18 inches

from each other in the row. This plot has been cultivated much like that of Mr. Seymour, with the exception of mulching. Up to this date, (July 26,) 101 baskets have been picked, a dozen of which have been used in the family. The balance have been sold in Fulton Market for $13 25, or $11 04 net, after deducting one-sixth for commission to the retailers. A number of the first baskets were retailed from the market for 18 to 22 cents each. The plot is still bearing. No account is kept of the expense of cultivation or picking, as this is done before and after business hours.

There are thousands of men engaged in various occupations in this and other cities, who reside in the country or in suburban villages, where they have their garden plots. How many of them might have a plot of raspberries like No. 2.

There is scarcely any limit to the demand. The improved methods of preserving now coming into use, will largely increase the call for most of the small fruits. The price has been quite as high the present year as for some time past, notwithstanding that the increase in the number of new cultivators of such fruits has almost doubled the products within a year or two.

As described above, Autumn is the best season for setting out raspberry plants, though they can be moved in the Spring, even up to the middle of May in this latitude. For two weeks past we have been gathering small quantities of fine Fastolfs from plants transferred to our garden on the 17th of May the present year.—[Ed.

## THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

### SOME THINGS THAT MAY BE PLANTED AT THIS SEASON.

Cucumbers.—Those who are fond of pickled cucumbers, but who have lost their first plantings from the attacks of bugs—and we have heard an unusual number of complaints on this score the present season—may still secure a fair crop from seed planted as late as Aug. 1, especially in localities not further north than 42° north latitude. Prepare the soil by spading it deeply and pulverizing it well, mixing with it a fair supply of decomposed manure. The vines will be hastened forward by an occasional watering with liquid manure, weak guano water, wash from the sink, urine, &c. The soap suds made on washing-day is also very good for cucumbers. They are quickly grown by such treatment. We gathered nice cucumbers for the table the present season in fifty-nine days after planting. The soil was but moderately fertile. A little finely ground bone was mixed with the soil in the hill, and the plants afterwards watered with 'sink slops.' We put a large number of seeds in broad hills, and started plants enough to satisfy the bugs, and some to spare. As they grew too thickly, even after considerable destruction from insects, the vines were thinned out as fast as they crowded too close upon each other.

Green Peas.—We have just put in a bed of peas for late use and for drying in a green state. A variety called the Daniel O'Rourke, planted May 12, were ready for the table June 9. These were from Germany, obtained by the agent of the Patent Office. Another variety, called the Dwarf Hamburg, received also from the Commissioner of Patents, was sown May 12 and were picked for cooking June 23. These are genuine dwarfs, growing scarcely six inches in hight. Both of these varieties promise to be valuable acquisitions. The earlier kinds of peas may be sown now, and they will be ready for use the latter part of September. Soak the seed 24 hours, and sow on light or moderately light soil, manured with well decomposed yard manure. Stimulating manures produce too great a growth of vines, with a lack of pods.

Radishes.—May be sown at any time and on almost any soil. Early radishes do best on light, rich, dry sandy loam, but at this season a deep moist soil is preferable. *Winter* radishes may be sown all through August and into September, taken up before freezing, and stored in sand in the cellar for table use in Winter. The Black Fall Spanish, White Fall Spanish, and Rose-colored China Winter, are good varieties for the purpose. The last named is a new variety, well spoken of.

Kidney Beans.—These may still be planted, and produce a good crop of string beans either for cooking or pickling. The early Mohawk has frequently been ready for the table in five weeks after planting. Green beans are by many preferred to cucumbers for pickling, and not without good reason, we think. For a late crop choose a light soil, tolerably dry. If poor, apply a good dressing of well-rotted manure in the hill, mixing it well with earth before putting in the seed. If strong green manures are used they are apt to produce too large growth of vines at the expense of the pods.

Carrots.—If the garden is not yet provided with a bed of carrots, a small plot may be sown in this latitude. For a large crop the sowing should have been done previous to this date. The Early Horn variety is the most forward in ripening. Carrots grow best on a deep, light sandy soil, well manured. The seed may be soaked a few hours, and then sown pretty thickly in drills, to be thinned out to three or four inches after they are well started.

Destruction of Weeds in Paved Paths and Courts.—The growing of weeds between the stones of a pavement is often vey injurious, as well as unsightly. The following method of destroying them is adopted at the Mint in Paris and elsewhere, with good effect. One hundred pounds of water, twenty pounds of quick-lime, and two pounds of flour of sulphur, are boiled in an iron vessel; the liquor allowed to settle, the clear part drawn off, and being more or less diluted, according to circumstances, is to be used for watering the alleys and pavements. The weeds will not reappear for several years.

This plan will probably prove effectual, but remember that the liquid will be death to the box or other plants upon the borders of such plots or paths, if it be allowed to reach the roots.—[Ed.

## SHORT CHAPTER ON SEEDS.

True, a seed is a seed; but it is a good deal more than a seed. It is a history, and it is ready for another history. A whole summer is wrapped up in that pea. A whole summer wrought to form that bean. A whole summer spent its time about that ear of corn. It came forth small as a needle. It stood tremulous and yellow for weeks, it waxed apace in June, it rustled in July, it stood up the noblest of all the grasses in August, with a many-fringed band of flowers on its lap, and with a little baby ear at its breast, with silken hair hanging down uncombed yet untangled, and spotted and powdered with pollen. This is the time to wander in the corn! You are hidden at six steps. It is a pet forest. People ride past and wagons roll within a few rods of you, and you are unseeing and unseen. The wind comes in gentle puffs, and sets all the pliant sword leaves a-quake. Little birds that do not know that you are there, fly in and alight within hand reach, but at a glance, seeing their mistake, fly as if the tassel was hot and burned their feet! We see all *that*, in those barrels of Tuscarora corn, in that white flint corn, and in that yard-long ear of yellow flint. H. W. Beecher.

A celebrated geologist, member of the Academy of Sciences in France, was recently traveling in the southern part of that country, when he stopped at a miserable inn to dine. He could not get any thing to eat but a meager omelet, overdosed with garlic. "Why in the world," said he to the landlady, "did you put so much garlic into the omelet?" "Dear me, sir!" was the reply, "the eggs were *so* bad!"

Genealogical.—So far as we know, all those bearing the name of Judd in this country, are the descendants of Thomas Judd, who came from England in 1633, and settled at Cambridge, Mass., from whence he removed to Hartford, Conn., in 1636. All bearing that name, as well as descendants in a female line, will be pleased to learn that a genealogical register giving the succession, names, ages, and many particulars of residence, occupation, &c., of the Judd family in its different branches, has just been completed and printed by Sylvester Judd, Esq., of Northampton, Mass., formerly for many years editor of the Hampshire Gazette. This has been the work of several years, and it has been well done, we think. The names of some two thousand or more persons have been collected. Those interested in this matter who may desire the book can have it forwarded by mail in pamphlet form of 112 pages. The price is only 50 cents, with 4 cents additional if postage is prepaid.—[Ed.

Do all the good you can,
At all the times you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
And as long as you can.

## REVIEW OF PRICES, WEATHER, &c.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1856.

Since our last review, (June 28,) the fluctuations in Breadstuffs have been similar to those of June, that is, a decline during the first part of the month, and an advance for the last part. This resulted mainly from favorable and unfavorable European advices. As will be seen below, the transactions have been large, the transpiring sales of Wheat being nearly one and three-fourths millions of bushels (1,727,000,) and of flour 423,500 bbls. Reckoning a barrel of flour as five bushels of Wheat, the total sales are equivalent to nearly five million bushels of Wheat. For some days past trade in Breadstuffs has been very active, and while we write a report reaches us of a small advance in Liverpool, which will doubtless stimulate prices here.

In regard to the prospect in this country, for the Wheat and Corn crops, so far it is apparently very good. There are just now extensive complaints, fears rather, of a severe drouth. Almost all parts of the country have been without rain for two weeks past. The warm weather was needed by corn at first and it has come forward very rapidly, but is beginning to suffer. Should a general rain occur soon, this crop will be very large.

Wheat has been generally gathered in excellent condition where harvesting is completed, which is the case over a large portion of the great wheat-growing regions. We have been surprised at the small number of complaints of loss from insects, drouth, or wet, that have reached us during the past month. After much inquiry, and an extensive correspondence, embracing prominent points in all the wheat-producing States, we are led to conclude that the yield has been quite good, and the *quality* unusually so. We have little doubt that the amount of *first quality* Wheat is largely in excess of that of last year. One year ago we urged farmers to sell their wheat as soon as they could get it to market. If any body lost by so doing we should like to hear of it. This year we have no advice to give. If *we* had *wheat* to sell now, we should not have it long, if anybody would buy it at present prices, or at least at the highest prices attainable within the month of August, but we *urge* no one else to that course.

☞ To our numerous correspondents who have liberally supplied us with "notes of the crops" in their respective localities, we return our sincere thanks, and beg a continuance of similar favors.

We find upon our note-book, records of sales in this City for 27 business days, ending yesterday: of Flour, 423,500 barrels; of Wheat, 1,727,000 bushels; of Corn, 1,259,500 bushels; of Rye, 210,600 bushels. Our last report, (June 28,) for 26 business days gave of Flour, 418,470 barrels; of Wheat, 1,403,250 bushels; of Corn, 1,259,800 bushels; of Rye 218,000 bushels.

The following figures show the present prices of some of the principal agricultural products, and also the variations since our last report.

| | | June 28. | July 29. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour—Superfine No. 2 | | $4 50@5 25 | $5 25@5 90 |
| Ordinary State | | 5 25@5 50 | 5 90@6 00 |
| Mixed Western | | 4 85@6 25 | 5 25@7 00 |
| Favorite and Ex. State | | 5 75@6 35 | 6 10@6 40 |
| Extra Genesee | | 6 25@8 25 | 6 75@7 75 |
| Wheat—Canada White | | 1 50@1 75 | 1 70@1 81 |
| Southern White | | 1 37@1 67 | 1 60@1 80 |
| Southern Red | | 1 50@1 58 | 1 50@1 68 |
| Western Red and White | | 1 25@1 50 | 1 30@1 55 |
| Corn—Western Mixed | | 40@56 | 55@62 |
| Yellow and White. | | 45@65 | 63@85 |
| Rye | | 84@86 | 70@85 |
| Barley | | @ | @ |
| Oats—Western, &c | | 30@39 | 34@45 |
| Cotton—Middling | | 11@11¼ | 11⅛@11¼ |
| Rice | ℔100lbs | 3 62@4 50 | 3 75@4 50 |
| Pork—Mess | ℔ bbl. | 17 25@20 50 | 20 25@20 37 |
| Dressed Hogs | ℔ lb. | 7¼@8¼ | 7¼@8¼ |
| Lard, in bbls | ℔ lb. | 11@12 | 12½@13 |
| Butter—Western | ℔ lb. | 15@19 | 12@18 |
| State | ℔ lb. | 18@25 | 14@22 |
| Cheese | ℔ lb. | 6@9 | 5½@8¼ |
| Potatoes—Carters | ℔ bbl. | 2 25@2 50 | @ |
| Mercers | ℔ bbl. | 2 00@2 25 | @ |
| Onions—Reds | ℔ bbl. | 1 50@1 75 | @ |
| White | ℔ bbl. | 2 00@2 50 | @ |
| Apples | ℔ bbl. | 1 50@3 50 | @ |

We omit quotation of Potatoes and Onions, as the new crops now in have settled upon no standard price as yet; the rates change from day to day with the variations in the receipts.

Beef cattle have come in quite freely, mostly from the West, and chiefly from Ohio, Illinois and Indiana. The City receipts for four weeks, ending July 23, were 14,906, or an average of 3,725 a week. This is an excess, even during the hot weather, of 500 a week over the weekly average for 1855. Better times, however, have called for a larger amount of meat for consumption, than at the same period last year. For the corresponding four weeks last year the receipts of beeves were 11,128, showing an excess this year of 3,778, or 944 a week. These larger receipts have kept beef cattle at a pretty low figure during the month, though they closed a little more firm. On Wednesday, July 23, the prices ranged at Forty-fourth street: Premium cattle 10c. a10¼c. per lb. net or dressed weight; First quality 9¼c.a9¾c.; Medium quality, 8¾c.a 9¼c.; Poor quality, 8c.a8¼c.; Poorest quality 7¼c.a8c.; General selling prices, 8¾c.a 9¾c. Average of all sales about 9c.a9¼c.

Sheep have been abundant, but with a demand sufficient to keep prices high. The receipts of Sheep and Lambs for 4 weeks, ending July 23, were 45,464 or a weekly average of 11,366; the weekly average for 1855 was 10,940.

THE WEATHER.—Our weather notes condensed, read: June 28, 29, 30, clear and warm; thermometer at 98° on 29th. July 1, 2, 3, clear, warm and dry; 4, showery; 5, warm and pleasant; 6, showers, hail in some places; 7, fair, rain in evening; 8, 9, showery A. M., and pleasant P. M.; 10, cloudy A. M., clear P. M.; 11, clear and fine, rain at night; 12, rain until noon, clear P. M.; 13, showery; 14, 15, 16, clear and warm; 17, 18, very warm, 98° and 99° in shade; 19, 20, 21, clear, cooler weather; 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, clear, hot and dry; Sunday 27, thermometer at 99° and 100° in shade. Rain much wanted.

From the above it will be noticed that after a few days of hot weather, we had frequent showers from the 4th to the 13th inclusive. Hay-making was considerably retarded and fears of another wet harvest season were entertained. On the 14th it cleared up, and continued to grow warmer until the 18th, when the thermometer went up to 98°, and in some places hereabouts to 100° in the shade. During this time corn shot upward with surprising rapidity. The next three days of cool weather was not cold enough to check its growth. Since the 22d the heat has increased from day to day, and almost everything is suffering from drouth. If this weather continues, corn will be materially checked and pasturage will be scarce. We see the corn leaves are already beginning to curl on fields not deeply tilled. Those who have provided a plot of corn or millet for feed will now "find their money in it."

P. S., July 29.—The above was written last evening. We hear by telegraph this morning of extensive rains in different parts of the country yesterday, and at the hour we go to press (9 A. M.) a heavy rain has just commenced.

## NO IRREGULARITY IN MAILING.

The Agriculturist is *invariably* mailed one day before the beginning of the month. If the paper is late in reaching subscribers, the fault is with the mails, not with us. Careful MEN, and not boys, are employed to write wrappers, so that there shall be no mistakes.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

**When the Volume will close—Back Numbers—Extra Copies for Friends—Back Volumes, &c.**

We have hitherto preferred to have our Volume commence in Autumn, at the season of the Agricultural Exhibitions, but we find a general desire to have this period correspond with the year. In accordance therewith, we shall continue this Volume until December, making 15 monthly numbers in Volume XV, instead of 12. A full index will be given with the December Issue.

By this arrangement Volume XVI, will commence on January 1st, 1857, and close with that year.

An unexpected large increase of new Subscribers exhausted all of the Extra copies printed for January, February, March and April, and many hundreds more than we could furnish were called for.

Very large extra editions of the May, and June issues were printed, so that we shall be able to supply all who may call for them, either for themselves or friends. We have also on hand a number of copies for October, November and December, 1855—(that is Nos. 1, 2, and 3, of the present Volume.) Those who subscribed in January, can complete the present Volume, that is get the numbers for October, November, and December, by sending 25 cents, or 8 postage stamps.

New Subscribers can begin with the May or June numbers when desired.

Any back numbers on hand will be mailed post-paid to any address given, on the reception of 3 postage stamps (nine cents).

☞ Are there not many of our present readers who would esteem it a pleasure to send the American Agriculturist for a year to some neighbor, or to a distant relative or friend? A dollar will often furnish a most acceptable continuous gift, when sent in this way. Scarcely a week or even a day passes in which we do not receive a subscription of this kind. When the paper is so sent we enclose a receipted bill with the first number forwarded, noting upon it the name of the person from whom the money was received. 114—tf

**Every Reader will please notice the** advertisement descriptive of Mr. SEARS' PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and send for the Printed Catalogue of all our Illustrated Works.

☞ To the UNINITIATED in the great art of selling Books, we would say that we present a scheme for money making which is far better than all the gold mines of California and Australia.

☞ Any person wishing to embark in the enterprise, will risk little by sending to the Publisher $25, for which he will receive sample copies of the various works, (at wholesale prices) carefully boxed, insured and directed, affording a very liberal per centage to the Agent for his trouble. With these he will soon be able to ascertain the most saleable and order accordingly. Address (post-paid) ROBERT SEARS, Publisher, No. 181 William-street, New-York. 115n

# Advertisements.

TERMS—(invariably cash before insertion):
Ten cents per line (of ten words) for each insertion.
No advertisement taken at less than one dollar.
By the column or half column, $12 per column for the first insertion, and $10 for each subsequent insertion.
☞ Business Notices 20 cents a line.


**No. 140!**

NO ONE WHO HAS A HOUSE TO build, a Garden to make, a Tree to plant, or a Drive to lay out, should be without this work:

DOWNING'S LANDSCAPE GARDENING AND RURAL ARCHITECTURE.

This is DOWNING'S best and most comprehensive work, and more than all other causes, has contributed to the elevation of American taste for Rural Architecture and Landscape Gardening. It contains the fullest and most reliable catalogue of Ornamental Trees suitable for American soil and climate, with a description of the habits and landscape effect of each. Beautifully and expensively illustrated. Price $3 50.

C. M. SAXTON & Co., Publishers,
115n82 No. 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO NURSEREYMEN AND DEALERS IN TREES.

The Subscribers beg leave to announce that their wholesale priced catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c. for the Autumn of 1855, is now ready and will be sent free to all applicants who enclose a stamp.

ELLWANGER & BARRY,
Mount Hope Nurseries,
July 15th, 1856, 115n76 Rochester, N. Y.

LAWTON

BLACKBERRY PLANTS.

The Subscribers announce to their friends and customers that they have now

OVER SIX ACRES
of the
GENUINE LAWTON
*BLACKBERRY PLANTS*
under cultivation, and in good condition.

They are therefore prepared to fill large orders the coming FALL and the following SPRING.

PRICES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $25 | per | Hundred plants. |
| $12 50 | per | Fifty plants. |
| $5 | per | Dozen plants. |
| $2 50 | per | Half dozen plants. |

N. B. All plants ordered of us will be TAKEN up and PACKED with the GREATEST CARE; and UNDER OUR OWN PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

Of the MANY THOUSANDS
sent out by us last year we have heard very few instances of failure, notwithstanding that they have been forwarded to
EVERY PART OF THE COUNTRY,
and the setting out has often been entrusted to unskillful hands.

Printed directions for setting and cultivating are sent with every package.

GEORGE SEYMOUR & CO.,
South Norwalk, Conn.

RASPBERRY PLANTS.

PURE RED ANTWERP OR NORTH RIVER VARIETY.

The Subscriber has a few thousand
SUPERIOR PLANTS,
of the above variety, which he will dispose of at the rate of $4 per hundred or $30 per thousand for the large size. Small plants at half the above prices. SAMUEL SEYMOUR,
115–117n81 South Norwalk, Conn.

BUCKWHEAT SEED;

TURNIP SEED;

GARDEN, FIELD and FLOWER SEEDS.—A large supply of the most desirable varieties of Garden Seeds; a choice and good supply of Flower Seeds; and Grass Seeds of all kinds. Field Seeds—Wheat, Oats, Corn, Barley, &c.

We take great care to have all our seeds fresh and best of their kinds, and offer them for sale at wholesale or retail on most favorable terms. R. L. ALLEN,
189 and 191 Water-st., New-York

TURNIP SEED

We are now prepared to furnish the following sorts, which have given such general satisfaction for past years:

| | |
|---|---|
| SKIVING'S IMPROVED RUTA BAGA, | 50c per pound. |
| PURPLE TOP RUTA BAGA, | 50c per pound. |
| LARGE WHITE FLAT OR GLOBE DO. | 50c per pound. |
| LARGE WHITE NORFOLK, | 50c per pound. |
| EARLY WHITE STONE, | 75c per pound. |
| YELLOW ABERDEEN, | 75c per pound. |
| YELLOW STONE, | 75c per pound. |

And at reduced rates in large quantities.
JAMES M. THORBURN & CO.
114-115n72 No. 15 John-street New York.

PORTABLE CIDER MILL AND PRESS.—This very desirable and approved machine I am now manufacturing in the best manner. It will make more cider than any other press with a given quantity of apples, and in a given time. The cider made from it is of the best quality. Cider can be made with this mill when, and in quantities as required. It is also useful for pressing currants, berries, cheese, butter, &c. For sale by R. L. ALLEN, No. 189 and 191 Water-st.

LAWTON'S BLACKBERRY PLANTS
PRICES FOR THE AUTUMN OF 1856.

| | |
|---|---|
| Packages of Six Plants | $3 00 |
| Packages of Twelve Plants | 5 00 |
| Packages of Fifty Plants | 15 00 |
| Packages of One Hundred Plants | 25 00 |

Orders supplied in rotation as received, and none sold but the pure plants of MY OWN RAISING. A reduction to clubs. The money should accompany the order.

Packages of roots will be forwarded by any express or transportation line leaving New-York city. WM. LAWTON,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York,
111—tfn11 or at New-Rochelle, N. Y

NEW-ROCHELLE BLACKBERRY.—Genuine Plants from the Original stock, deliverable in November, March or April, for sale by ISAAC ROOSEVELT,
95—116n1212N14 Pelham, Westchester Co., N. Y.

INGERSOLL'S IMPROVED, PORTABLE.

HAY AND COTTON PRESSES,

A Silver Medal for which was awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute; also, at the Fairfield County Fair, in Conn.

This Press combines *greater power and durability, requires less labor, occupies less space, and costs less money* than any other Machine for baling Hay or Cotton, ever offered to the public.

And on account of its CHEAPNESS, COMPACTNESS, PORTABILITY and GREAT POWER, it is exactly adapted to the wants and means of every farmer, and it is believed to be far superior, in every respect, to any other machine of the kind now manufactured.

The *Scientific American* of April 5, 1856, says of it:

"It will be observed that this press is extremely simple and cheap in its construction, while at the same time it is strong and powerful; it is also very compact and convenient, readily moved from place to place, &c. It may be employed for pressing cotton and other substances, with the same facility as hay. We regard it as a very excellent improvement."

The great inconvenience and annual expense of wear and breakage in the use of the *Roller, Ratchet*, Rope and Chain, is entirely obviated in this invention.

We have numerous letters from those who have seen and used these presses during the past season, similar to the following from Wm. Thompson, Esq., South Londonderry, Vt., who writes Feb. 8, 1856, as follows:

"*Gentlemen*:—I think your Press, with the improvement you have made recently, will exceed anything of the kind yet got up, for it will press more in a day, with only two hands to work it, and do it easier, than any other press in New-England."

*By the use of this Press, the farmer who resides far inland, and who has been prevented from transporting his hay to market on account of its great bulk, may so far reduce the cost of transportation, by compressing the hay into solid and compact bales, as to make this valuable product one of the most profitable articles of farm culture.*

☞ The smallest size will give a pressure of *eight to ten tons*, and a bale of hay can be pressed in about *one minute*. The Presses can readily be made of ANY SIZE or SHAPE desired. The regular sizes now made at the factory are:

Size No. 1, designed to make a bale of Hay, weighing from 175 to 200 lbs. Price $50.

Size No. 2, designed to make a bale of Hay, weighing from 300 to 350 lbs. Price $75.

Size No. 3 is of immense power and strength, and is designed more especially for HEMP, FLAX or HAY for shipping to distant ports, or where great compactness is required. Weight of bale 350 lbs. Price $125.

TOBACCO PRESS PRICE $125.

This press is also very strong and heavily ironed, possessing great power, occupying but little room, and adapted to pressing tobacco into the hogshead without the loss of time and labor common to the *Screw Press*. The cask sets on the pressing platform and is *pressed up* against a suitable head piece; then lowered, filled and pressed again, and so on until the cask is full. This is accomplished with great facility and convenience, and may be done with two hands. The portability, the small space occupied, and the low price of this Press, are advantages which cannot fail to meet with the approval of planters, and a large sale throughout the tobacco-growing States.

These Presses are so *compact*, that they are sent by ship, canal or railroad, most conveniently and in the best order without being taken to pieces; thus saving expense to the purchaser.

This Improvement, combining the principle of a *continuous lifting power*, is at once very great, very compact and very cheap; being much quicker, and in many applications more convenient than the screw, and we are prepared to furnish it on short notice, combining more or less power, for *Cider Mill Presses, Cheese Presses, Oil Cake, Cloth or Paper* and also for *raising* vessels, *moving* buildings, PULLING STUMPS, &c.

The expense of Machines, of course, will be in proportion to the *amount of power* required for use. The license for any of the States will be sold separately if desired, for the purposes herein specified. Persons wishing to engage in making and selling these various indispensable Machines, will find, on application to this Company, a rare chance for an investment.

Presses on hand and orders filled for any size, without delay. Address

FARMERS' & MECHANICS' MANUFACTURING CO.,
Green Point, Kings Co., L. I.

N. B.—The same company are manufacturing INGERSOLL'S IMPROVED, PORTABLE HAND-POWER MACHINES, for *Sawing down Trees, Sawing off Logs, &c., &c.*, to which the particular attention of the Public is called. 115n83.

FAN MILLS AND CORN SHELLERS.

Allen's celebrated Fan Mills, the best in use, of a variety of sizes—made when desired extra heavy with pulley for horse power. Also Grant's superior patent Fan Mill.

Corn Shellers of a variety of patterns for hand or horse power. For sale by
R. L. ALLEN, No. 189 and 191 Water-st.

DYNAMOMETER, for testing the draught of Plows and various Machinery—one of the most approved English pattern—for sale, or will be loaned for a reasonable price R. L. ALLEN 189 Water-st

PARSONS & CO., Flushing, near New-York, offer for sale their large assortment of APPLES, standard and dwarf PEAR, CHERRIES, PEACHES, PLUMS, and other Fruits.

To their stock of well-grown PLUMS, they would call especial attention.

They also offer a large assortment of the well known and also the more rare Deciduous and Evergreen Trees and Shrubs.

They also grow for massing, and can offer, at reduced rates by the quantity, the different varieties of Maples, Elms, Lindens, and other Deciduous Trees, with many sorts of Shrubs.

They would also call attention to their Evergreens, which are unusually finely rooted and symmetrically formed. Of these they can supply Norway Spruce, at prices ranging according to size and form, from $10 to $60 per hundred.

Cedars Deodora, Siberian Arbor Vitæ, White Pine, Pines Benthamiana, and others, can also be supplied for planting in masses, at moderate rates.

Their stock of ROSES is always large, and can be furnished by the quantity at greatly reduced rates.

Their Foreign Grapes are propagated from bearing vines.

Their Exotic Department includes the desirable and rare sorts, and the Plants are well grown and thrifty.

Catalogues furnished on application. 105—116

TO PUBLISHERS, EDITORS, &C.—WANTED—By a young man of good scientific and practical education, a situation as

EDITOR OR ASSISTANT EDITOR,
of a weekly or monthly
AGRICULTURAL PAPER
of good standing. A
MODERATE SALARY

—which will be increased if the circulation of the work admits of it—is all that is required.

Specimens of composition sent and the best of references procured by applying to G. T. HAMMOND, "Hillside Farm," Farmingdale Post-office, Long Island. 113–115n62

THE

The WATER-CURE JOURNAL—devoted to Physiology, Hydropathy, and the Laws of Life and Health—with Engravings illustrating the Human System—A Guide to Health and Longevity. Published monthly at $1 a year by FOWLER AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.

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114-115n71

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TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

An elegant Gift for a Father to present to his Family.
☞ Send for One Copy and try it among your friends. ☜
WANTED—AGENTS TO CIRCULATE
SEARS' LARGE TYPE QUARTO BIBLE,
For Family Use, entitled
THE PEOPLES' PICTORIAL DOMESTIC BIBLE.

This useful Book is destined, if we can form an opinion from the Notices of the press, to have an unprecedented circulation in every section of our wide-spread continent, and to form a distinct era in the sale of our works. It will, no doubt, in a few years become THE FAMILY BIBLE OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

☞ The most liberal remuneration will be allowed to all persons who may be pleased to procure subscribers to the above. From 50 to 100 copies may easily be circulated and sold in each of the principal cities and towns of the Union. IT WILL BE SOLD BY SUBSCRIPTION ONLY.

☞ Application should be made at once, as the field will be soon occupied.

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☞ On receipt of the established price, Six Dollars, the PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, with a well bound Subscription Book, will be carefully boxed, and forwarded per express, at our risk and expense, to any central town or village in the United States, excepting those of California, Oregon and Texas.

☞ Register your Letters and your Money will come safe.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited. For further particulars, address the subscriber (post paid.)
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No. 181 William-street, New-York.

HORSE POWERS AND THRESHERS.—I have for sale the best and most approved made in the United States, viz:

Allen's celebrated one horse endless chain power.
Emery's Patent do do do
Allen's celebrated two do do do
Emery's patent two do do do
Trimble's one to four horse iron circular power.
Warren's do do do
Eddy's or Tasslin's superior wood and wrought iron one to six horse circular power.
Hall's or Pitts one to eight horse iron circular power, much used in California and other Western States

THRESHERS.

Allen's or Emery's Threshers with or without Separators.
Eddy's Iron Cylinder Threshers.
Hall's or Pitts and other make Threshers and Cleaners combined, for two to eight horses.
R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water st.

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CANS MADE BY

### NEW DOUBLE PATENT PROCESS,

RENDERING LEAKAGE IMPOSSIBLE.

Above is a representation of a Canister, with a patent attachment, designed for preserving fruits and vegetables of all kinds in a perfectly fresh state, with their natural shape, color, and flavor. It is termed the

"SELF-SEALING CAN,"

and so called because soldering is dispensed with in closing up the aperture of the can, and because by the simple turning of a cap, the outward atmosphere is wholly excluded.

With these cans, and directions given with them, such fruits as Apples, Pears, Peaches, Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, &c., &c. and such vegetables as Tomatoes, Green Peas, Green Corn, Beans, and indeed, every species of either, may be preserved for years in their fresh state, without the addition of salt, sugar, or acid, or any other preservative property whatever.

Many of these fruits decay and go to waste upon the trees, bushes, and market places. Now they may be

SAVED AND USED

out of their season, for table or pastry purposes.

With this Canister they can be preserved economically; as sugar and spirits may be dispensed with.

Health is greatly promoted by the free use of

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES,

while, on the contrary, digestion is greatly impeded, and the digestive organs impaired, by the use of preserved fruits so completely saturated with sugar as are the ordinary sweetmeats preserved by families.

These cans may be used year after year. Full directions for preserving fruit and vegetables accompany the cans. The

MODE IS SO SIMPLE

that an ordinary house-servant, or child ten years of age, need make no error.

A little wrench should be purchased for screwing down the cover tightly, thereby making a perfect job.

N. B.—The

"GENUINE SELF-SEALING [CANS"

have cast in letters, upon the top of the cap,

"SPRATT'S PATENT,"

"Wells & Provost, Proprietors, New York."

☞ All the cans are guaranteed to answer

FULLY AND PERFECTLY

the purpose for which they are recommended.

PRICES.

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| Quart Cans, | per dozen, | $2 50 |
| Half Gallon Cans, | do | 3 50 |
| Gallon Cans, | do | 5 00 |
| Wrenches, | do | 75 |

WELLS & PROVOST,
Sole Proprietors.

Warehouse for the sale of the Cans, &c., No. 321 Pearl-street, near Franklin square.

☞ A Liberal Discount to Agents.

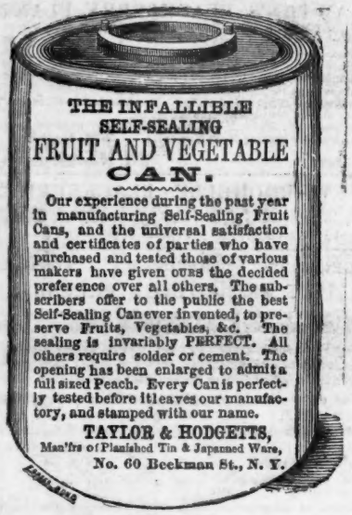
As evidence of the superiority of Spratt's Patent Can over all others, we give below a list of premiums and diplomas awarded at the fairs of the several Institutions, where they were exhibited last season in competition.

LIST OF DIPLOMAS,

AWARDED DURING 1855.

American Institute, at Crystal Palace, Oct. 1855, Diploma, 1st class.
Maryland Institute, held at Baltimore, 1855, Diploma, 1st class.
Philadelphia Agricultural Society, 1855, Diploma, 1st class.
New Jersey State Fair, at Camden, 1855, Diploma, 1st class.
Summit County Fair, Ohio, 1855, Diploma, 1st class.
New York State Fair, Elmira, 1855, 1st Premium.
Connecticut State Fair, Hartford, 1855, Diploma, 1st class.

n77—115-116




Our experience during the past year in manufacturing Self-Sealing Fruit Cans, and the universal satisfaction and certificates of parties who have purchased and tested those of various makers have given OURS the decided preference over all others. The subscribers offer to the public the best Self-Sealing Can ever invented, to preserve Fruits, Vegetables, &c. The sealing is invariably PERFECT. All others require solder or cement. The opening has been enlarged to admit a full sized Peach. Every Can is perfectly tested before it leaves our manufactory, and stamped with our name.

TAYLOR & HODGETTS,
Man'frs of Planished Tin & Japanned Ware,
No. 60 Beekman St., N. Y.

PRICE LIST.

| | Per dozen. | | Per dozen. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Quart Cans, | $2 50 | Funnels, | $1 00 |
| 3 Pint Cans, | 3 00 | Wrenches, | 75 |
| Half-gallon Cans, | 3 50 | Tops and Screws for sale by the dozen or gross. | |
| Gallon Cans, | 4 50 | | |

115-n78

### NEW-YORK AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE.

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS WILL find at my Warehouse every Implelement or Machine required on a PLANTATION, FARM, or GARDEN. In addition to the foregoing, I would all attention to the following, among many others:

VEGETABLE CUTTERS and VEGETABLE BOILERS, for cutting and boiling food for stock.

BUSH HOOKS and SCYTHES, ROOT-PULLERS, POST-HOLE AUGURS, OX YOKES, OX, LOG and TRACE CHAINS.

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|---|---|---|
| Grub Hoes, | Picks, | Shovels, |
| Spades, | Wheelbarrows, | Harrows, |
| Cultivators, | Road-Scrapers, | Grindstones, |
| Seed and Grain Drills, | Garden Engines. | |

Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Garden and Field Rollers, Mowing and Reaping Machines, Churns, Cheese Presses, Portable Blacksmith Forges, Bark Mills, Corn and Cob Crushers, Weather Vanes, Lightning Rods, Horticultural and Carpenters' Tool Chests.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Clover Hullers, | Saw Machines, | Cotton Gins, |
| Shingle Machines, | Scales, | Gin Gear. |
| Apple Parers, | Rakes, | Wire Cloth, |
| Hay and Manure Forks, | Belting for Machinery, &c. | |

R. L. ALLEN,
189 and 191 Water-st., New-York.

HARVESTING TOOLS.—GRANT'S, HARRIS', WILCOX'S, and other superior GRAIN CRADLES.

GRASS and LAWN SCYTHES of all the most approved Manufacturers.

SCYTHE SNEATHS, both wood and iron—superior articles

HORSE and HAND HAY RAKES, of every variety.

WHETSTONES and SCYTHE RIFLES.

HORTICULTURAL TOOLS—A full assortment of Hedge and Vine Shears, Pruning Knives, Hoes, Rakes, Cultivators, Trowels, Forks, Watering Engines, &c. &c.

PLOWS—A large variety of patterns, among which are the most approved Sod, Stubble, Side-hill, Double-mold, Sub-soil, Lock Coulter, Self-Sharpener, &c.

CARTS AND WAGONS—With iron and wood axles, on hand or made to order, in the best and most erviceable manner.

DRAINING TOOLS of all sizes, and of the latest improvements. Spades, Scoops, &c.

PLOWS of all kinds. Wrought Iron Plows, and Plows with wrought iron Points.

LITTLE GIANT and other Corn and Cob Crushers.

For sale by R. L. ALLEN,
189 and 191 Water st., New-York

BURR STONE and Iron Grain Mills.

HARROWS; Hay and Stalk Cutters.

SEED SOWERS, &c., in great variety.

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ALLEN'S IMPROVED MOWER, AND MOWER AND REAPER—the best in America.

A large assortment of the most approved Agricultural and Horticultural implements, of good quality and at low prices,

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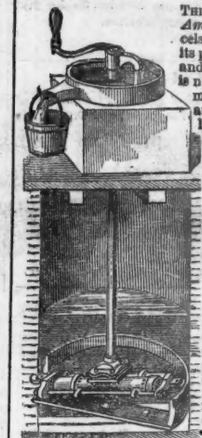
THE "CALIFORNIA FARMER," devoted to Agriculture, Stock Breeding, and the useful sciences Subscriptions received at the Resident Editor's Office, No. 119 Washington-st., Boston. Sample copies sent when ordered

## Lindsey's Double-Acting

# ROTARY FORCE PUMP.

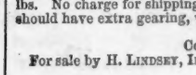


THIS pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power*, and *cheapness*. Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet*, with the extra expense of $3 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness; a No. 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $30! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes*. Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American*, after seeing it in operation, says: "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1½ inches; and the prices $30, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations, &c.* where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* NEW YORK. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash*, and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $3.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.

For sale by H. LINDSEY, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

113—118n69



GRENOBLE HOSE.—A superior Hose, manufactured of the finest Hemp—a cheap and excellent substitute for Leather and Gutta Percha. It is especially recommended to Planters, Nurserymen, Fire Companies, Steamboats, Manufactories, Dwellings, &c. It costs less than half the price of leather, is lighter, stands as much pressure, is as durable, and is not subjected for its preservation to the expense of oiling or greasing, neither is it injured by frost.

For sale, and orders for importation received in sizes from 1 o 7 inches in diameter, by CHARLES LENZMANN, 54 Cedar-st., New-York, where certificates of its superior qualities can be examined, from Alfred Carson, Esq., Chief Engineer of the New-York Fire Department; from James McFarlan, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Union Ferry Co., and also from official authorities of some of the large cities of Europe. —112n59

PORTABLE FORGES AND BELLOWS,
(QUEENS PATENT.)

THE best Forge in market for Blacksmiths' work, Boiler makers, Mining, Quarrying, Shipping, plantations, Contractors on Railroads and Public Works, Coppersmiths, Gas Fitters, &c., &c.

Also, an improved PORTABLE MELTING FURNACE for Jewellers, Dentists, Chemists, &c.

Both of these are constructed with sliding doors to protect the fire from wind and rain when used out doors, and for perfect safety and free escape of smoke when used indoors. They are compact for Shipping.

Circulars with particulars and prices will be forwarded upon application.

FREDERICK P. FLAGLER,
Sole Manufacturer, 210 Water-st., New-York.
85—116n119ON8

YOUATT'S CONDITION POWDERS, For HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP and SWINE—cures Heaves, Cough, Glanders, and all diseases resulting from Colds, and which affect the mucous membrane of the lungs, throat and head of the Horse. Also expels Botts and Worms, loosens the hide, improves the appetite, and keeps the animal in good condition. Youatt's Condition Powders are recommended to all who take a pride in preserving the good health and fine appearance of their Stock. Price 50 cents a package. Sold at wholesale by Haviland, Harral & Risley, Wholesale Druggists, No. 39 Warren-st., and by dealers generally. 114-119n70

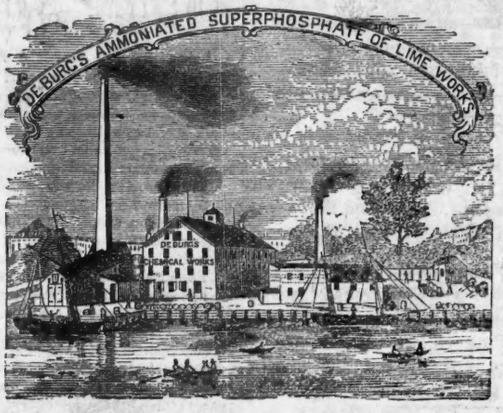
A WORD TO FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN.—If you have butter, poultry, eggs, or any other articles of table use, which you will sell low for cash, please apply to the principal Express Agent in your neighborhood. Likely, we will put him in funds to buy of you if we can agree upon prices.

We are in want of half a tun of nice turkeys, chickens and geese, every week, at our Express Produce Store, No. 33 Broadway. A tun or two of first rate table butter, upon consignment, to sell to consumers would be very acceptable.

Commission for effecting sales, for cash, five per cent, and NO OTHER CHARGES WHATEVER.

A. L. STIMSON,
Agent for the Sale of Farmers' Produce, and the purchase of Goods ordered by Express, No. 33 Broadway, New-York.

REFERENCES—The American Express Company; Wells, Butterfield & Co.; the Adams Express Company; the National Express Company; Thompson & Co.'s Express; and Cheney, Fiske & Co.'s. 110tfn32




# DeBURG'S
## AMMONIATED SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

THE attention of Farmers and Planters is respectfully called to the above invaluable compound, for their approaching spring planting.

The Manufacturer begs to assure his friends and patrons, that they may always depend upon being supplied with a Genuine and UNIFORM article, for he constantly superintends, in person, the entire process of manufacture and putting up for sale.

This article has now been before the community for a period of five years, during which time it has been analyzed by a large number of Chemists in different places; has been TRIED by farmers upon every kind of soil, in nearly every State in the Union, with almost unvarying success.

In response to my proposition, two years since, to allow any responsible farmers or Agricultural Societies to take, free of cost, a quantity of it wherever they might find it on sale, and give it the most searching practical trials, I am happy to be able to statethat many of the most influential Agricultural Societies have made such trials, and have pronounced their unqualified approbation of it as a valuable and paying manure.

Please refer, for proof of this, among others, to the Reports of the "Massachusetts State Farm" for 1855, and for the present year.

Perhaps one of the best proofs of its value is the greatly increased demand, unprecedented in the history of artificial fertilizers, and not equaled by guano itself. I have now (Feb. 1st) orders for more than $100,000 worth, received since the commencement of the present year, but having greatly enlarged my works, adding the new factories of which a water-side view is given above, I hope to be able to supply orders to any extent that may be required.

As there are a large number of Superphosphates in market for the *value* of which I would not like to be responsible, I earnestly request all purchasing to be careful to get the GENUINE article, either from myself or my accredited agents, who are always of acknowledged respectability. For the Superphosphate purchased from such houses, I hold myself responsible for its good character.

The Superphosphate is packed in bags holding 150 lbs. each, and in barrels containing about 300 lbs. each. No charge is made for bags or barrels. In small quantities I will deliver it —cartage free—on board any vessel or railroad leaving New-York City.

CASH PRICE, $50 per tun of 2,000 lbs.

Orders (stating whether in bags or barrels) to be addressed to

C. B. DEBURG, (Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer,)
Williamsburg, L. I.
(Factories two blocks south of Peck-slip Ferry.)

N. B.—Pamphlets with full directions sent on application.
109—116a

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PERUVIAN GUANO—*At lowest market prices*, wholesale and retail—with Government weight and brand on each bag, for sale at the
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT AND SEED
Warehouse of R. L. ALLEN,
Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st., New-York.
ALLEN'S CELEBRATED MOWING MACHINE
*CANNOT CLOG.*

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SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME—Of Hoyt, DeBurg, and Mapes's manufacture.

GUANO, Bone Dust, Poudrette, Superphosphate of Lime, &c,

BONE DUST, ground and sawings.
Poudrette, Tafeu, Plaster of Paris.

Purchasers may depend upon getting these manures of best quality. For sale by R. L. ALLEN,
189 and 191 Water-st., New-York.

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THOROUGH-BRED DEVON CATTLE,
AND ESSEX PIGS, FOR SALE.

The subscriber now offers for sale a few superior Devon Heifers, bred by himself entirely from recently imported stock, and in calf by his last imported bull, "OMER PASHA," winner of the FIRST PRIZE, as yearling, at the Royal Show of England in 1855; as also a number of young Bulls and heifers, the get of his three imported Bulls "MEGUNTICOOK," "MAY-BOY,' and "OMER PASHA," and out of imported Cows, or their progeny.

Also, constantly on hand, ESSEX PIGS, bred from the best imported stock.

For full particulars as to age, price, pedigree, &c., address,
C. S. WAINWRIGHT,
1246n108—119N9 Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

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THE LAWTON BLACKBERRY is the queen of all berries—of most magnificent proportions, exquisite flavor, and delicate texture.—*Springfield, Mass., Republican, Sept* 4, 1855.

*Description of the Plant.*—This is an original and entirely distinct variety, and not, as some suppose, the "New-Rochelle Blackberry," improved by cultivation, (the plants which abound in that neighborhood being no better than those growing wild in every other part of the country.) It differs in shape, size and quality from every other known variety. For descriptive circulars and general directions for garden culture, forming plantations and pruning, address,
WM. LAWTON,
New-Rochelle, N. Y., or No. 54 Wall-st.

N. B.—Plants will be furnished at a reduced rate to societies and clubs. 111—tfn42

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AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS.—The undersigned, having long experience as Engineers, will pay attention to those branches of their profession connected with Agriculture, viz: Land Surveying and Mapping, the arrangement and construction of houses and farm buildings.—DRAINING and IRRIGATION in all their branches. Also, the adaptation of all machinery necessary for agricultural purposes, including steam engines, wind and water mills, water rams, force pumps, &c. Materials and machinery purchased on commission. SHIPMAN & HAMMOND,
111—123n48 No. 63 Trinity Buildings. 111 Broadway, N. Y

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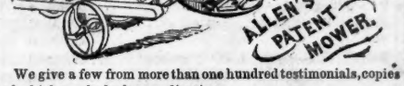
ALLEN'S MOWER AND REAPER,
THE BEST IN THE UNITED STATES.

To be sure of a Machine you should order at once.




We give a few from more than one hundred testimonials, copies of which can be had on application.

R. L. ALLEN, N. Y.—I have used Allen's Mower for two seasons, and have cut 70 to 80 tons fodder each season. We have used it in light and heavy grass, over rough and level surface, in wet and dry. The machine has succeeded admirably. It has not cost me $2 in two years. It is the best and most perfect mower I ever saw work, being of easy draught, and requiring no more than ordinary walk of horses to do the work well, cutting the grass as low and more level than any hand-mowing. I can cut with ease 12 acres in a day; and, with two horses, weighing 2,100 pounds, (the two,) can follow it day after day. I should like to see any improvement that may come along; but if I could not get such another as Allen's, I would not part with it for $1,000—indeed, for any money. I have had numbers of farmers see my mower work, and they all admit it is the best they ever saw work. JOHN GILES.
Woodstock, Conn., Oct. 25, 1855.

R. L. ALLEN, Sir:—I do not think a better mowing machine can be made than your Allen's Improved. I cut 19 tons of hay off 8 acres with it, and I was only four hours cutting it. Much of the grass was badly lodged and tangled; indeed, I had no idea that a mowing machine would work in it at all. The grass was cut in first-rate style, and no clogging. I have cut, in all, 60 acres, without a cent cost for repairs. It is easy of draught to the horses, and they can be walked slow or quick. It is compact and durable, and easily managed. I saw it worked at Flushing, in June last, when four different patent mowers were worked beside it. I was certainly impartial in my desire to choose the best machine; and I chose yours, (Allens,) as none of them could compare with it in the qualities I have named.
Patchogue, L. I., Nov. 10, 1855. AUSTIN ROE.

R. L. ALLEN, N. Y., Sir:—I can highly recommend your Allen Mower. It is easy draught for a pair of horses. I have used it in very heavy and lodged grass; it cut without clogging, and better than could be done with a scythe. It is durable, compact, and easily managed. FROST HORTON,
Of the firm of Minor & Horton.
Peekskill, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1855.

---

KETCHUM'S MOWER AND MOWER AND REAPER.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| MANNY'S | Mower and Mower and Reaper. | | |
| HUSSEY'S | do. | do. | do. |
| McCORMICK'S | do. | do. | do. |
| ATKINS' | do. | do. | do. |
| ALLEN'S | do | do. | do. |

For sale by R. L. ALLEN,
189 and 191 Water-st.

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## FARM LANDS FOR SALE.

## THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY

IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL

*OVER TWO MILLION OF ACRES*

OF

## FARMING LANDS,

*IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD,*

ON LONG CREDIT AND AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST.

These lands were granted by the Government, to aid in the construction of this Railroad, and include some of the richest and most fertile prairies in the State, interspersed here and there with magnificent groves of oak and other timber. The road extends from Chicago, on the northeast, to Cairo at the south, and from thence to Galena and Dunleith, in the northwest extreme of the State, and as all the lands lie within fifteen miles on each side of this road, ready and cheap means are afforded by it for transporting the products of the lands to any of those points, and from thence to Eastern and Southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of flourishing towns and villages, along the line, and the great increase in population by immigration, etc., afford a substantial and growing home demand for farm produce.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, etc.

Economy in cultivating, and great productiveness, are the well-known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked off, as is generally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted on the newly broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.

Wheat sown on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. A man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at from $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management, the land may be plowed and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

Corn, grain, cattle, etc., will be forwarded at reasonable rates to Chicago, for the Eastern market, and to Cairo for the Southern. The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over the high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market.

Bituminous coal is mined at several points along the road, and is a cheap and desirable fuel. It can be delivered at several points along the road at $1 50 to $4 per ton. Wood can be had at the same rates per cord.

Those who think of settling in Iowa or Minnesota, should bear in mind, that lands there of any value, along the water courses, and for many miles inland, have been disposed of—that for those located in the interior, there are no conveniences for transporting the produce to market, railroads not have been introduced there. That to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to market, would cost much more than the expense of cultivating them; and hence, Government lands thus situated, at $1 25 per acre, are not so good investments as the land of this Company at the prices fixed.

The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant lands may be found nearer the water courses, the distance to market is far greater, and every hundred miles the produce of those lands are carried either in wagons or interrupted water communications, increases the expenses of transportation, which must be borne by the settlers, in the reduced price of their products; and to that extent precisely are the incomes from their farms, and of course, on their investments, annually and every year reduced.

The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this Company, and their consequent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially in view of the facilities furnished by this road, and others with which it connects, the operation, of which are not interrupted by the low water of Summer, or the frost of Winter.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, etc. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract.

*Interest will be charged at only three per cent. per annum.*

As a security to the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash. The Company's construction bonds will be received as cash.

*Ready Framed Farm Buildings, which can be set up in a few days, can be obtained from responsible persons.*

They will be twelve feet by twenty feet, divided into one living and three bedrooms, and will cost, complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the road, $150 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. The Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their road promptly.

Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with fencing materials, agricultural tools, and an outfit of provisions in any quantity, at the lowest wholesale prices.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the mean time, the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands throughout the State—also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, etc., by contract—or any other information—will be cheerfully given, on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French, or German, addressed to

JOHN WILSON,
Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central Railroad Co.

Office, up to the 1st of May, No. 52 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. After that date, in the new stone Passenger Depot, foot of South Water-street. 113—117n51

## THE SCARS STILL THERE.

A father whose son was addicted to some vicious propensities, bade the boy to drive a nail into a certain post whenever he committed a certain fault, and agreed that a nail should be drawn out whenever he corrected an error. In the course of time the post was completely filled with nails.

The youth became alarmed at the extent of his indiscretions and set about reforming himself. One by one the nails were drawn out, the delighted father commended him for his noble, self-denying heroism, in freeing himself from his faults.

"They are all drawn out," said the parent.

The boy looked sad, and there was a whole volume of practical wisdom in his sadness. With a heavy heart he replied:

"True, father; but the scars are still there."

Parents who would have their children grow sound and healthy characters, must sow the seed at the fireside. Charitable associations can reform the man, and perhaps, make a useful member of society; but, alas! the scars are there! The reformed drunkard, gambler and thief is only the wreck of the man he once was, he is covered with scars—dishonorable scars—which will disfigure his character as long as he shall live.

---

LITTLE BLOSSOMS FOR HEAVEN.—Others beside the aged are leaving the cares of earth for the rest and blessedness of heaven; those who have scarcely looked beyond the rose-tinted boundary of infancy, whose eyes have never been wet by tears of sorrow or regret; whose hearts have never swelled with disappointment. Little blossoms, who linger lovingly for a few brief years on the threshold of Time, and of whom we think, even while worshipping their beauty and innocence are 'passing away!'

---

ECHO ANSWERING QUESTIONS.—What cry is the greatest terrifier?—"fire!"

What must be done to conduct a newspaper right?—"write!"

Speaking of the eastern war, one was asked what will be the expense?—"pence!"

What's the best course to steer for a magistrate?—"straight!"

What's necessary for a farmer to assist him?—"system!"

What's the poorest thing to settle the slavery confusion?—"fusion!"

What would give a blind man the greatest delight?—"light!"

What's the best council given by a justice of the peace?—"peace!"

Who commits the greatest abominations?—"nations!"

What are some women's chief exercise?—"sighs!"

---

Crafty men say nothing in dangerous times. The lion called the sheep to ask her if his breath was pleasant. She said, "Aye." He bit off her head for a fool. He called the wolf and asked him. He said, "No." He tore him to pieces for a flatterer. At last he called the fox and asked him. "Truly," said the latter, "I have caught a cold and can not smell."

For sea sickness—stay at home.
For drunkenness—drink cold water.
For accidents—keep out of danger.
To keep out of Jail—pay your debts.
To please all—mind your own business.

---

"Why is it," asked a Frenchman of a Switzer, that you Swiss always fight for money, while we French fight only for honor?" "I suppose," answered the Switzer, "that each fight for what they most lack."

---

Why are the ladies of the present day like the lilies of Scripture? Because they "toil not, neither do they spin; yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of them."

---

Providence is like a curious piece of tapestry, made of a thousand shreds, which single, appear useless, but together they represent a beautiful history.—*Flavel.*

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## Business Notices.

☞ Persons forwarding money by mail may consider the arrival of the paper an acknowledgment of the receipt of the money.

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☞ BACK NUMBERS AND BACK VOLUMES.—We have no more of these to spare, previous to Vol. XII—our entire extra edition up to that time having been exhausted.

Of Vols. XII, XIII and XIV, we have several SETS, which will be furnished so long as they last, at $1, unbound, or $1 50, neatly bound in muslin.

☞ Back numbers of the present volume can only be supplied from MAY. Of the May, June and July numbers we have printed a very large extra edition,—probably enough to meet all demands.


# American Agriculturist.

## FIFTEENTH VOLUME

**A Leading and Standard Agricultural Journal,** devoted to the development and improvement of every department of Soil Culture, and adapted equally to the circumstances and wants of those who cultivate SMALL PLOTS of ground or LARGE FARMS.

It is designed to collect and communicate PLAIN, PRACTICAL, and RELIABLE information upon the

Selection of Seeds; the BEST method of preparing the ground for, and cultivating the various Field and Garden Crops; Fruit Growing; Care, Treatment and Improvement of all kinds of Domestic Animals; the Construction and Embellishment of Farm Buildings; Housing, Preserving, and Marketing the Products of the Farm, Orchard, Garden and Dairy; and to the Domestic or Household labors of the Rural Home.

The proprietor of the Agriculturist—having been trained from childhood to the active labors of a large farm embracing a varied culture, and having devoted a dozen years to studying the principles lying at the foundation of improved soil culture in schools, in the field, in the laboratory, and in traveling for observation—trusts that he will be able to set before the readers of this journal such a collection of sound and practical information as will be to each a continual source of valuable knowledge.

Having no connection, directly or indirectly, with any other business whatever, and owning and controling the columns of this paper, the Editor claims to be entirely independent of all influences which, under other circumstances, might be supposed to modify or govern his opinions or teachings.

Those gentlemen whose labors have contributed so much in years past to the value of the pages of the Agriculturist, still feel a lively interest in its continued and increased prosperity, and they promise their editorial assistance. ☞ The best editorial aid to be found in the country will be continually sought for.

The matter of each number will be prepared with reference to the month in which it is dated, and will be promptly and regularly mailed at least one day before the beginning of the month in which it is dated.

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